CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28508—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
R.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,, Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	800	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
R.I. MALWA	3270	500	C. F. Preston	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
R.I. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st ,,
R.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
R.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th ,,

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers re-ship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	600	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3442	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th ,,
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 11th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 3, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 4, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
CUBA	2118	Late August for Dunkirk.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5300	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

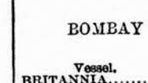
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 12th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buserah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on a future date FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

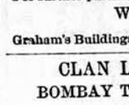
Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 6th, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.



THE S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 Tons, Captain N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES direct, on 17th Instant. This Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE PRACTITIONER'S VADE MECUM.

A PRACTICAL WORK on New Materia Medica, Modern Therapeutics and Recent Treatment of Diseases, including various other Subjects connected with the Practice of Medicine

BY
EDALJEE CAWASJEE APPU (TUKINA) L.M. & S.,

MARWARI BAZAR, MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 8 only. Postage As. 8 extra. Can be had from the Author, or "The Imperial Press," Kalkadevi Road.

MEDICINE CHESTS
OF THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

THESE Chests are made especially to meet the requirements of the climate, and are filled with the best and most appropriate Medicines selected in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER.

No.					Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
1·29	8½	by 5½	by 2½	empty	19	0	21	8					
2·33	7½	by 5½	by 4½	,,	30	0	34	0	Filled with Medicines	28	8	31	8
3·34	10½	by 6½	by 4½	,,	38	0	42	0	,, ,, ,,	44	0	49	0
4·35	12½	by 6½	by 4½	,,	50	0	56	0	,, ,, ,,	53	0	59	0
									,, ,, ,,	75	0	83	0

BEST MAHOGANY.

No.					Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
5·15	9	by 7	by 8½	empty	56	0	62	0					
6·13	15½	by 11	by 10½	,,	70	0	78	0	Filled with Medicines	84	0	93	0
7·16	12	by 8	by 6½	,,	65	0	72	0	,, ,, ,,	95	0	106	0
8·17	9	by 7	by 10½	,,	75	0	83	0	,, ,, ,,	95	0	106	0
9·19	13	by 14	by 8½	,,	120	0	135	0	,, ,, ,,	105	0	116	0
									,, ,, ,,	150	0	170	0

DEAL GRAINED OAK.

No.					Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
11·28C	16½	by 12½	by 10½	empty	82	0	91	0					
11·28D	18½	by 10	by 11	,,	63	0	70	0	Filled with Medicines	127	0	140	0
									,, ,, ,,	93	0	103	0

POLISHED OAK.

No.					Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash, Rs.	a.	Credi t. Rs.	a.
13·12	15½	by 11	by 10½	empty	65	0	72	0					
14·9	13	by 9½	by 10½	,,	52	0	58	0	Filled with Medicines	90	0	100	0
15·7	13	by 9½	by 6½	,,	33	0	37	0	,, ,, ,,	72	0	80	0
									,, ,, ,,	48	0	53	0

SAMPLE CASES.

Black Leather, Velvet lined, with Spring Catches, containing 4 half oz. White Glass Bottles.....Rs. 5 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.
The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.
The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.
Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
MAGIC LANTERN, new shape, polished Mahogany Body, lined with Japanned Tin, Panelled Door with Brass Bound Sight Hole, domeshaped top, fitted with Japanned Tin Stage and Sliding Tube, Brass Objective Tube, 4 in. Plane Convex Compound Condenser in Brass Cell, double Achromatic Front Lenses with Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, and Sliding Shutter or Flasher, a Four-wick improved Russian Iron Kerosine Lamp, with jointed Iron Chimney in a stained and polished lock-up Case with leather handle. .....each	63	0	70	0
MAGIC LANTERN, Mahogany Body, lined with Japanned Tin, new form of Telescopic Sliding Fronts, fitted with superior Achromatic Lenses of Photographic Combination, Rack work Adjustment, Three-Wick Refulgent Lamp and 4-in. Condensers, in Black Case.....each	45	0	50	0
MAGIC LANTERN fitted as above, but with Japanned Tin Body ...each	32	0	36	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—A pair with 3½ in. Condensers, with Rack Dissolver in Box	110	0	122	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—A pair with 4-in. Compound Condensers, Rack Dissolver, Oxy-Calcium Spirit Lamp, Retort Purifier, Wedge Gas Bag, Pressure Board, Tubing, and one dozen Limes.....	200	0	225	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—To burn Kerosine or any Mineral Oil. This Apparatus consists of a Pair of Patent Russian Iron Lanterns, with Improved Brass-Dissolver; each Lantern is fitted with all Brass Stages and front Tubes, New Patent Three-wick Lamps, 4 in. Plain-Convex compound Condensers in Brass Cells, Double Combination Achromatic Front Lenses in Brass Mounts (with Large Size Lenses to the Back Combination) Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, and with a Sliding Shutter or Flasher, all in Lock-up Box	150	0	167	0
The above can be supplied, fitted up to be used with the Oxy-Calcium Light: it then forms one of the best Combinations for Lime Light effects in the Market. The whole complete.....	303	0	340	0
PHOTOGRAPHIC LANTERN, for enlarging ¼ and ¼ Plate Negatives; Japanned Tin Body, fitted with 6-in. Compound Plane Convex Condenser, ¼ Plate Camera, Front with Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, a Powerful Four-wick Russian Iron Kerosine Lamp. The Mahogany Carrier Frames are supplied with each LanternPlate, one for a ¼ Plate Negative and the other for ¼ plate. In Lock-up Box, with Handle complete.....	105	0	117	0
A large Selection of Slides for above Lanterns from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 20-0 and	1	8	22	8

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "FLORENCE" STOVES.

These little STOVES are useful for boiling water and also for drying rooms during the monsoons. Each Rs. 5-8.

THE "COMBINATION" LAMP STOVE.

A Capital Combination of HEAT and LIGHT. The best and cheapest contrivance ever invented.
Invaluable to the Camper, the Voyager, the Household, the Trades; and, in fact, to any one in want of a quick and reliable HEAT and LIGHT, this Stove is invaluabe.
Rs. 5-14, each.
A large Stock of Spirit Stoves, Pocket Stoves, Nursery Stoves, Etnas, &c., always in Store.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.
New Branch—Cumballa Hill.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
LONDON HOUSE:
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.
PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

KEMP AND Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES;
Also every description of
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SWEATER, FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36.
Rupees	6-8	6-8.

SUPERIOR WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	7-8	7-8	8-8	8-8.

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS (Club Colours.)

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	10-8	10-8	11-8	11-8.

EXTRA FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	9-8	9-8	10-8	10-8.

NAVY LAMBS WOOL JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	5-8	5-6	6-8	6-8.

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8.

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED SILK, PLAIN, AND CLUB COLOURS.
Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7-8.

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.
Rs. 2-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
293, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1891.

LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT, 8-30 to 11 P.M.

MORNING SESSION, 11 to 1 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 4-30 to 7 P.M.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

An experienced European Instructor will be in attendance, and a Band will play in the Evening.

NUGENT & Co.

THE MACIVOR Chartered S.S. "NEWCOMEN" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival, in default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, August 10, 1891. Agents.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND :—

A PAIR OF BLACK AUSTRALIAN COBS, beautifully matched, go in Single and Double Harness, fast, steady, and believed to be sound.

A WELL-BRED WALER MARE, 15 hands, aged about 9 years, very fast and steady, believed to be sound.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS for the above.

AN ENGLISH-BUILT BROUGHAM, in first-class order, with Pole and Shafts.

CAN BE SEEN ON APPLICATION AT No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE.

Primrose Net Ball Gown, trimmed Laburnum Sprays Bronze Leaves. Bronze Satin bodice trimmed ditto. Waist 26, Skirt 44½. Price Rs. 60.

Ditto. Pongee Silk, bodice material, French model, trimmed black, large lace Butterflies, Rs. 45.

Twig Bonnet trimmed red Velvet, Rs. 18.

French Gloves, Millinery, &c., on application. Any reasonable offer considered as things must be sold at once.

Apply "X. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 21 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 10th Idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. David, Sassoon and Co., of that City, at their Office, No. 104, Clive Street,

By Order,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th August, 1891.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a MEETING to be held at 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, 24th September, 1891, to take into their consideration, for final approval, certain Draft By-laws which, pursuant to Section 461 of the said Act, the Municipal Commissioner has laid before the Corporation for their consideration with respect to the election of Members of the Standing Committee and for regulating the delegation of their powers and duties to Sub-Committees.

The Corporation will, before approving the said proposed By-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said Meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said proposed By-laws or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting of the nature of his said objection, may by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

A printed copy of the said proposed By-laws is kept in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

Printed copies of the said proposed By-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of one rupee per copy.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Office, 11th August, 1891.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

[ANOTHER FRESH CASE]
[LAST WEEK Per P. & O. MAIL.]

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
SPECIALS.....Rs.	4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR .....,	3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM .....,	2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY SUPERB
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

40 casks stout in pints.
20 cases Pilsener Beer, in pints and quarts.
5 „ coloured prints
4 „ „ lady's cloth.
2 „ „ white shirtings.
4 „ „ jacconets.
1 bale grey *sarees*.
3 bales „ dhooties.
5 „ „ shirtings.
8 „ scarlet long cls.
1 case fancy woolen tweed.
5 cases Turkey red shirtings and twill.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAT TAD OR DOONGRI COOLIE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hursonnl Bulderdass and Madhowrain Buldevdas, and by order of the mortgagee Mr. Kunyalal Choonilal, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 12th day of June, 1889, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or warehouse built thereon, situate on the western side of Doongry Coolie Street, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 794, new No. 6524, old survey No. 411, new survey No. 2637, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under old No. 168, and bounded on the east by the said Doongri Coolie Street, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Noorbhoy Adumjee, and on the south by the property belonging to the estate of Seevdass Mohunjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi, and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 26, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 12, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.
Ex s. s. Knight Companion.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst, and the following days at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder Bunder, Mazgaon, by order and on account and risk of the concerned.

The damaged cargo of the s. s. Knight Companion, consisting of bags of wheat, linseed, rapeseed, tilseed, and also full-pressed bales of cotton jute cotton fly, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.
1 second-hand strong grey Arab horse, 4-2, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will on TUESDAY, the 25th, and WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 1 p.m., each day sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Rampart Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's. Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved house-hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood semi-grand piano by "Schiedmayer," nearly new, handsome Kanga and Sutsuma Daulton and Crown Derby table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of very handsome black Australian cobs, beautifully matched, to go in single and double harness, fast and steady, a handsome strong brown country-bred mare fast and steady, a handsome strong Victoria built to order, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted Brougham, sets of single and double English harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 36, Marine Lines, opposite to the Mess the very valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture (made to order), best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome lace door curtains, one handsome strong English-built dog-cart suitable for 1-2 horse, nearly new, and a set of English-made single harness, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets &c., &c. the property of Captain L. L. STEELE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL TANK ROAD.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously privately disposed of) the following valuable properties :—

AT 4 P. M.

Firstly.—All that piece of parcel of land admeasuring sixty-seven thousand two hundered and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, situated at Parel, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by Vagheshri Road, on or towards the west by public road leading to Government Tank, on or towards the east by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Kama, Ardesir Framjee and others.

The said piece of land, besides being very suitable for mills and other building purposes, contains a large number of date trees, mango trees, &c, &c, there is a big tank and two wells in the said piece of land.

The said piece of land is Inam land, only a portion about 9,210 square yard is Government Pension land, which is entered in the rent roll of the Collector of Bombay, under new survey No. 2-2424 and 1-2432.

AT 5, P.M. ON THE SAME DAY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 6,933 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Parel, and bounded as follows.—On or towards the South and West by Hindu ground and on or towards the East by the property of the Indo-China Mill.

The said piece of land is Inam land and is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward F No. 1113 and street No. 41.

For the plan of both the properties and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CLARE AND SHEPHERD ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Trustees "Shepherd Trust" Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises the lease of the property for a term of 50 years in a plot of land containing 1000 square yards and the building standing on the ground situated at Clare and Shepherd Roads, and bounded as follows :—On the north by Shepherd Road, on the south by the Jews' Cemetry, on the west by the Clare Road, and on the east by other property belonging to the Trustees of the Shepherd Trust.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 12, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF A VILLAGE KNOWN AS THE VILLAGE OF KEROLE.

Under instructions from Her Highness Kama Bai Saheb Raje Shirke, daughter of His Highness Malhar Rao, the late Gaikwar of Baroda, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Nusservanjee Cama, and by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1886, and a deed of further charge, dated 3rd day of September, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following village of Kerole :—

All that village or plot of ground situate in the district of Trombay, in the Talooka of alse te. Zillah Tannah, in the registration district of Tannah, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods and thirty six poles, less the ground acquired for Tansa Water Works, being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Kooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Chorla, Asumpay, and Chandoorlee, on the north by the village of Powai, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds, together with all bungalows, houses, outhouses, buildings, commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, wells, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sapplings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire, Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT KHANGAUM AND COTTON GINNING FACTORIES IN JALGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Thacker Gocul das Madhowjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Premjee Trikamdas, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with a bungalow of one story, and on its north side there is a cookroom and a stable, which said cookroom and stable admeasure from east to west 36 feet, and from north to south 12 feet, within the compound of shrubs on four sides and the rear of the bungalow there is a garden consisting of orange and several other fruit trees and a stone-built wall, the bungalow admeasuring 54 feet from east to west, and 36 feet from north to south, and the compound admeasuring 306 feet from east to west and 285 feet from north to south, situate, lying and being beyond the weekly bazaar, near Lukud, Gunj, on the old road of Khangaum Paragana, Beelapore Talooka, Khangaum District, Akola, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the Municipal Committee, on the west partly by the road leading to Jajoona and partly by the field of Gutfoor Laduree, on the south by the Government public road, and on the north by the Government public road, and beyond this road there is a bungalow belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

LOT No. 2

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 15 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements buildings, and cotton ginning factories standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Jalgaum Taluka, Nassirabad sub-district, Jalgaum, otherwise called District Khandesh Balghars, bearing Survey No. 143, and bounded on the east by a portion of land included in Survey No. 154, on the north by the road leading to Pipala Village, and on the south by a portion of land included in Survey No. 144, together with all those the 44 gins, and all machinery moveable and fixed appertaining thereto, now standing and being on the above premises, and together with all and singular the steam-engines, boilers, gearing shafts, plants, fixtures, and machinery appurtenant thereto, together with all and singular the millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, appliances, implements, and utensils, which are now fixed or placed upon or used in and about the said ginning factory, and all the coal, coke and other stores, which are now upon the said premises for the use of the said ginning factory.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, attorneys for the said mortgagee, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NASSICK.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No, 212 of 1889,

The Honorable Francis Law Latham, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, at the relation of Soonderjee Jairam and Luckhmidass Harbhum of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Khuduck, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Gangjee Akhai of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Khuduck, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Nevbai, widow of Mohunjee Hurjee, deceased, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khduck aforesaid .....Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the Judge's order made herein on the 7th day of May, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at Nassick, on TUESDAY, the 15th September 1891 at 4 p.m., the undermentined property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or dharamsalla built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Panchvati, in the city of Nassick, Zilah, containing by admeasurement sixty two feet in breadth, on the east side, and fifty feet in breadth on the west side, and one hundred and one feet in length on the south side, and ninety-eight feet in length on the North side, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 304, and ward No. 4 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west also by a passage leading to Barrack Darwaja, on or towards the north by the house of Soodam Luxumon Bhut, and on or towards the South by a public road leading from the Temple of Shri Ramjee to the River Ganges, and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of Cullianjee Bhanjee, the Brahman employed to keep charge of the same.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Tyebjee and Dayabhai, Solicitors for the receiver, or to C. A. Turner, Esqr., Receiver, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 12th, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF OILMAN STORES, PROVISIONS, &c., AT CHUCKLA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chuckla Street, by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim and others, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Esoofally Sumsoodeen and Co.

The remaining stock-in-trade, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's and J. T. Morton's oilman stores, provisions, carriage lamps, hardware, buttons, show cases copying presses, &c.

SALE OF WASTE.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Soortee Mohulla, by order and in the warehouse of Hussonally Soolemanjee, and on account and at the risk of Rungildass Bhoocandass and Co.

150 to 200 cwts waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHOJA STREET AND DUNCAN ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Second Mortgagee Tezpal Koresel, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Harridass Cooverjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of September 1890, and subject to the first mortgage of the premises executed by the mortgagor to Damjee Meghjee on 10th day of September, 1890, the following properties in one lot.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 123-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 273, 305, 303, 2093 and 4921, New Nos. 7305, 7576, 7597 and 11,162, and old survey Nos. 1288, 1267, 1268, and 1287, and new survey No. 3-4733, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C No. 7288 and Street No. 142, 144, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the property of the said Harridass Cooverjee, on the north by the property of Hora Abdoolally Hajeebhoy, and on the south by the property of the said Harridass Cooverjee, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Harridass Cooverjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government land with messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 230-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 278, 305, 308-3093, 4921, New Nos. 7576, 7585, 7597, 11162, old survey Nos. 1267, 1288, 1268, 1287, 1286, 1287, and new survey No. 2-4738, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C Nos. 7288, and Street Nos. 142, 144, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west and north by the property of the said Hurridass Cooverjee, and on the south by a gully, or sweeper's passage, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurridass Cooverjee.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and admeasuring 240 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 422 and 423, New Nos. 7694, old survey Nos. 68 and 69, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C No. 7348, and Street Nos. 173, 175, New Survey No. 4852, and bounded on the east and north by the property of the said Hurridass Cooverjee, on the west by the Upper Duncan Road, and on the south by the property of Mr. Chabildass Lalobhai, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurridass Cooverjee.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage and building's standing thereon situate at Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 76 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 425, New No. 7696, old Survey No. 67, New Survey No. 4852, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward C No. 7348, and street Nos. 173, 175, and bounded on the East and South by the property of Harridass Cooverjee, on the West by the said Upper Duncan Road, and on the north by the property of Kessowjee Jadhowjee, which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurridas Cooverjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1891.

OVERLAND SUMMARY published Weekly on the Departure of English Mails. 8 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged : Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$	100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$	7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$	68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £	607,229
REST ..... „	20,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 22, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1891, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

24th July 1891.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, at 6 P.M.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.
"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard sample with Templet or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 12th August, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July, 1891.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (25) TWENTY-FIVE per share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

The Old Share Certificates will be exchanged for new ones, which are ready for delivery.

By Order,

JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1891.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of India, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	962½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct	122½
Coarter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	45
Chas. Mercantile	31,0 0	£25	£25	5 pr. ct	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,32	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bnk	50,00	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	Nixd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ..	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,50	1,00	all	Rs. 15	520
Anglo-Indian..	9,31	100	100	4	91
Bulary S & W Co, Ld. (Debentures)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co...	600	500	500	20	425
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	945
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	1,160
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	102
Connaught Mills	60	500	2	10 pr. ct	6.0
Colaba Land & Mill	1,00	70	70	15	615xd
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,00	1 00	Rs. 25	435
David Mill ..	1,40	500	500	Rs. 30	455xd
Dhun Mills....	1,00	1,00	1,00	50	870
Empress	2,10	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Framjee Petit	1,35	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	565
Gordon Mills..	2,00	1,0 0	1,00	Nil.	115
Hindustan ..	875	1,00	1,00	Rs. 10	770
Hinguniha Mill	70	50	2	10 pr. ct	6.0
Howard and Bullough	1,80	800	500	25	635xd
Hydershad ..	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		382½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	2	10 pr. ct.	645xd
Jaffer Alli	600	50	50	Nil.	31
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	555
Khandelsh	750	1,00	1,00	3.	610
Khanggum Manfg. Co...	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	570
Leopold.....	3,500	10	10	15 pr. ct	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,00	1,00	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,00	1,00	50	982½
Madras United.	350	1,00	1,00	10	2000
Mahalumee ..	600	1,00	1,00	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,00	all	Rs. 60	1290
Mazagon	5,00	25	25	5	130
Morarji Gocul das	1,05	1,00	1,00	7	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,5	10	10	7 pr. c	105
National	50	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,40	1,00	1,00	Rs. 4	690
Oriental	5,72	62	62	Rs. 1	390
Presidency Mills Co Ld.	72	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,190
Queen Mills	80	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	790
Ripon Mills....	60	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,50	1,00	1,00	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	50	1,00	1,00	60	1,400
Soonderdas	75	1,00	1,00	Nil.	510
Southern India.	1,00	50	50	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,21	25	25	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,30	25	25	Nil.	245
Star of India ..	1,60	1,00	1,00	40	595
Swadeshi Mills	3,00	50	50	Nil.	460
Union Spinning and Manufac turing Co.....	90	1,00	1,00	Nil.	80
Victoria Mills..	55	1,00	1,00	24	390
Western India	1,20	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills ..	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Printing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	819
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	90
Colaba	800	1,840	1,380	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	120	250	...	Rs. 2	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
French	300	500	all	20	545
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.....	750	100	all	32	182½
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld. ..	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	440
Mofussil Co ..	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	457½
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	297½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	587
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	385
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	60
Saveson.....	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 / 7½	260 / 182½x
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile..	5,000	100	100	12	92xd
Bapty Bros....	6,625	200	182	14	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	600	2,500	1,00	70	1,00
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	33	430
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37½	910xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	Nil	105
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.....	5,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co....	4,000	20	17	25½	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co.. Ld.	4,00	10	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,00	100	100	9pr. ct	61dx
Napier Foundry	1,00	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,00	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan ..	5,00	2	2	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co.. Ld.	4,00	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,000	20	440
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,00	1,00	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soondy & Co..	7,000	100	100	..	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld...	Ord. 1,000 / Prf. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct. / 10 pr. ct.	50 / 100
Do.		100	100		
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour.....	...	..	...	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-5
China Leaf	"	234 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-10 "
Do. Old	"	21-13 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-3
English Sovereigns	"	14-1
Do. Dragons	"	14-0
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-1
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	108-2
Spruce Silver	"	108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.
Monsoon Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
St. Patrick's Club: Variety Entertainment.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m, 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Arabia (s), from Karachi; and Tanjore (s), from Jedda.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Bormida sailed yesterday for Hongkong.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.—The Indian Marine steamer Clive entered the dock yesterday for repairs.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s.s. Cathay will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 14th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,144, the daily average being 165. The total number of new patients was 937.

UNCLEAN STABLES.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Leask, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Cassam Jugha and Keshowjee Govindjee, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with failing to clean their stables at Baboola Tank Road, although due warning was given to them. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15.

FOULING THE DRAIN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Leask, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Luxman Baboo and three others before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with throwing filthy water, ashes, refuse, &c., into the main drain at Khetwadi. The Magistrate convicted and fined the first accused Rs. 2 and the rest Re. 1 each.

FIRE ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday morning a *khallasee* on board the s.s. Newcomen, now lying in the Victoria Dock, saw smoke issuing from No. 7 hold of the vessel which was filled with coal. On taking off the hatches it was discovered that the coal had become ignited. It was speedily extinguished by the crew of the vessel. When the chief engineer of the steamer got into the hold, he became insensible, owing to the fumes of the gas. He was at once brought on the deck where he shortly recovered.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.—Marootee Gaenoo, a dock labourer, was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court by Constable Fleming, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a turban, valued at Rs. 10. The prisoner, it would appear, opened a box of one of his fellow-labourers and stole the turban, which was found on him by a policeman at the dock gates. Two previous convictions being proved against him, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN APPRECIATIVE POLICY HOLDER.—The following is the copy of a letter received at the head office of the Standard Insurance Company from an Indian policy holder whose two endowment policies for £1,000 each have recently matured: 20th July 1891, Dear Sir, As I have now received the £2,000 due from your Company on the two policies of insurance effected with you, I think it due to you to express my acknowledgment of the liberal terms of those policies, and also of their prompt payment without the exaction of any vexatious or unnecessary formalities.—Yours faithfully, the Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company, Edinburgh.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Sittaram Dajee, a barber boy, aged 14 years, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a watch valued at Rs. 80, belonging to Mr. C. E. Kenworthy of Dadar. The complainant appeared in the witness box and identified his watch. He said that he constantly missed things from his room. Yesterday morning he placed the watch on his dressing table and went out, when the accused, who daily went to shave him, stole the watch and decamped. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion, and the watch was found on him. On pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to a whipping of ten stripes.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Constable Penn, of the Water Police, charged Nicollo Marian and three other servants of the s. s. Umballa, now lying in the stream, with theft of ship's stores and other articles of the value of Rs. 18. Henry Boas, the chief officer, testified to identifying the prisoners when a complaint was made to him by the police regarding the offence that came under their cognisance through the arrest of a *tonyman* at Stone Bunder where the property was found in his boat. The confession of the boatman, who was at first reluctant to take the stores ashore from the risk he would run of being arrested, incriminated the four accused who handed him the stores from the vessel. Mr. Boas deposed that Lallakulla, the ship's *serang*, the second prisoner in this case, occupied a position of responsibility, since he was answerable for the conduct of the native crew and considerable confidence was placed in him. The *serang* pleaded guilty, while the others denied the charge. They were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks charged Saba Rama, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 189, the property of Raghoo Vithoo, living at Chinchpoogly. It appeared that the accused and the complainant formerly lived together, but a few days ago the accused separated from the complainant and went to live somewhere else. On the 6th ultimo, during the absence of the complainant, the accused broke into his house and stealing the ornaments from a box, absconded. When the complainant returned home in the evening he discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police, who on enquiry arrested the accused and recovered the ornaments from a Marwari, with whom the accused had pledged them. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKETS AT NULL BAZAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Ibrahim Karim, a habitual offender before, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 8, from the pocket of Mahomedkhan Myakhan. On Monday, whilst the complainant was walking along the Null Bazar Road, the accused stealthily approached him from behind and tried to pick his pocket, but the complainant, feeling his hand, turned round and saw the accused, who, on seeing that he was detected, threw away the purse and tried to escape, but he was soon followed and arrested by the complainant, who subsequently made him over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted four previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Another notorious character named Marooti Peerajee was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst before the same Magistrate with stealing a purse, containing five annas, from the pocket of Bhikoo Jaga. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji	250	0	0
Mr. Sale Mahomed Gulam Husen Bhownagri...	10	0	0
Mr. Narandas Tribhuwandas Mody.....	10	0	0
Total Rs.....	270	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	75,613	10	6
Grand Total Rs....	75,883	10	6

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (53rd list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Sale Mahomed Gulam Husen Bhownagri	10	0	0
Mr. Narandas Tribhuwandas Mody.....	10	0	0
Total Rs.....	20	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	76,263	10	6
Grand Total Rs....	76,283	10	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, August 1, 1891.

SURGERY AND THE NATIVE PRACTITIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention was drawn only a few days back to your editorial remarks in your issue of the 1st instant, on the subject of the neglect of surgery evinced by the native practitioners of Bombay. Dr. Gray has, with his usual candour, put the subject very clearly, but Dr. Lisboa's reply to him is not the less outspoken; and appears to me to be a true one. The late Dr Gopal Shivram was an exceptionally good surgeon, and well he might be so, considering the exceptional opportunities of practising surgery he had for so many years in the best hospital in Bombay. Then again in Surgeon-Major J. P. D. Mackenzie, for a long time the senior surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, Dr. Gopal had a friend and professional well-wisher, who not only gave him facilities for operations in the hospital, but also took him in private practice as his surgical assistant. It is well known to medical men how much altered the private practice of senior surgeons in Bombay has been since. A few years after Surgeon-Major Mackenzie's retirement, the employment of assistant surgeons in the J. J. Hospital was discontinued and thus native practitioners in Bombay were shut out from the only way they had of improving their surgical practice. For surgery, like many other things, comes with practice; and no amount of book knowledge or clinical observation as student will make him a dexterous surgeon. Dr. Gray will himself admit that the opportunities that hospitals—like the J. J. and the Gokuldas—afford to the senior surgeons in Bombay, contribute not a little to their surgical reputation.

In further support of Dr. Lisboa's contention, let me invite Dr. Gray's attention to the surgical work of native medical practitioners up-country. Many of his own past pupils have achieved names as dexterous surgeons. Dr. Tribhawandas Motichand Shah's reputation for "rhinoplasty" is now acknowledged all over Kattywar. A reference to the Surgeon-General's blue book will show that the surgical work of an assistant surgeon at Ahmedabad has been made the subject of special notice, and only last year, during a short stay there, with another assistant surgeon, I was shown a "besical calculus" removed by him, that might well form one of a series like those of Surgeon-Major Keegan's. These instances should suffice, but many others might be adduced to prove that opportunities being given, native practitioners make just as good surgeons as their European colleagues.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. J. P. W.

WHAT IS A "MAIDEN OVER?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be a boon to cricketers at large if any of your numerous cricketing readers would oblige them with a solution of the following point at issue among the best of cricket authorities on our side. Up to now the finale of the said point was only subject to the whims of scorers and umpires, inasmuch as the law-books hold a profound silence on the definition of a "maiden." The same was up to now broiling through no fixed settlement, till the last occurrence at the recent match between the Parsees and Poona has stirred it up in right earnest, and should be settled down once for all. Suppose a bowler bowls a maiden over, which includes either one "no-ball" or "wide ball," can that bowler be credited with that as "maiden" or not?—Yours, &c.,

D. B. TAPIA.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.

LAST evening, under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine delivered a lecture on "the Educational Syndicate of Burma as a substitute for a University" before a largely attended meeting of students of the College, the front ranks being occupied by a number of well-known citizens, among whom were Mrs. Gostling, Dr. Emma Ryders Mrs. W. E. Hart, T. B. Kirkham, the Rev. Mr. Baume, Khan Bahadur Kaikhosroo, Hormasjee Alpyewalla, Rao Bahadur Desai, Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalcaca, Messrs. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, K. F. Mody, D. R. Chach, gar, Jamietram Nanabhai Haridas, Motilal Moogatla-Munshi, M. N. Wadia, Dr. Cama, Mr. Ghamat, &c. On the motion of Principal Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C. I. E., was called to the chair, and, with a few well-chosen words, introduced the lecturer to the meeting, remarking that he had no doubt he was as well known to them as he (the chairman) expected he himself was. Mr. Justice Jardine was, he said, Judicial Commissioner and President of the Educational Syndicate of Burma some years ago. He was latterly a member of the Syndicate of our own University. He was not a member of it now, occupying, as he did, a higher position, that of Dean of Arts. His great practical knowledge of educational matters in India and in England entitled them, the chairman remarked, to be prepared to listen to his discourse with great pleasure as well as profit. (Cheers.) The lecture was listened to with much attention and at its close, a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hart. The proceedings terminated at 7 p.m.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AT the fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held at No. 19, Church Gate Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katrak in the chair, the following report of the directors was presented:—

In presenting the report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1891, the directors have the pleasure to announce that a very good business has been transacted during the year under review and they hope that the accounts will be found very satisfactory, inasmuch as the company has made a profit of Rs. 19,931-6-7, including last year's balance of Rs. 4,888-1-5. The exports from Khamgaum were about 71,029 bales against 75,330 bales last season, out of which 11,534 bales have passed through the English Press. The Ginning Factory has ginned 2,467 Bojas during the year. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the balance at credit of profit and loss is Rs. 19,931-6-7, which your directors propose to dispose of as under:—Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum free of income tax being equivalent to Rs. 20 per fully paid-up share to be paid to the registered shareholders of the company Rs. 12,000, carry to next year's account 7,931-6-7; total Rs. 19,931-6-7. Your directors have thought it advisable in the interests of the company to establish a press at Jalgaum in Khandesh, and with that object in view they have increased the capital of the company by rupees one lac. The machinery in your factory are well taken care of and they are all in excellent working order. The directors' report and statements of accounts made up for the year ended June 30th were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs 20 per share was declared and the balance of Rs. 7,931-6-9 was carried to the next year's account. Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha's appointment as a director of the board was confirmed, and Mr. Ardashir Bezonjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Dhunjibhoy Framjee Patel was appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 100. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and agents for their satisfactory management of the company's business. The meeting terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROYAL ARTILLERY VS. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

THIS match will be played on the Cooperage, this afternoon, at 5-15 p.m.

Royal Engineers.	
Corpl Tate.....	Goal.
Corpl Murch..... / Corpl Chandler	Backs.
Lieut Tudor ..... / Sergt Moran..... / Corpl Veasey	‡ backs.
Capt Porter..... / Lieut Walpole ..... / Corpl Johnson ..... / Corpl Hope ..... / Corpl Ridgwell.....	Forwards.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Bangkok-Saigon line still interrupted.
Cable Suakim-D'Jeddah interrupted. Postal Service Suez-D'Jeddah irregular.
Siberian lines restored.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Siam, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 16th instant.

ON the 4th instant the district Judge of Lahore, in pursuance of a Commission received from the Court at Kashmir, examined Mr. Grey, barrister-at-law, regarding a civil suit for Rs. 1,30,000 pending disposal at Srinagar against Dewan Lachman Dass. The examination was in respect of certain documents connected with the case, and which, it was alleged, where once in the possession of Mr. Grey who acted as legal adviser to the Dewan. The claim is stated to be on account of damages for breach of contract with regard to the sale of trees by the Dewan. At the land on which the trees are situated, and which once belonged to the Dewan, had been confiscated by the Kasmir State, the plaintiff has been prevented from cutting the trees sold to him.

TALKING about extensions of railways in Northern India, writes the Lahore paper, we expect to hear before very long of a proposal to double the present line between Kotri and Karachi. All the new lines in the Punjab have to a greater or less extent increased traffic to our sea-port. The result must be that in the near future our outlet will get choked. This is all the more likely, because between Kotri and Karachi are some gradients that necessitate lighter loads. If an engine can take 45 wagons as far as Kotri, and can only take 35 on from there to Karachi, and there are, let us say, ten trains running down a day, this means that every day one hundred wagons would collect at Kotri unless three extra trains at least were put on daily from that place to Karachi.

TIPPOO TIB has arrived at Zanzibar.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram says General Annenkoff has been appointed member of the Council of War.

PROF. HAROLD LITTLEDALE, of Baroda, has given £150 towards the fund started with the object of establishing a prize for English literature at Trinity College, Dublin, in memory of the late Dr. R. F. Littledale.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING returned last week from a short trip to America, looking (says the *Athenæum*) the very picture of health. His new volume of short stories will be entitled "Life's Handicap: Stories of Mine Own People."

THE Lisbon Government intend organising several companies for the colonisation of the province of Mozambique.

AN Odessa correspondent says it is reported that a ukase will shortly be promulgated, compelling foreigners who are engaged in commerce to become Russian subjects within five years, or to quit Russia.

THE agent of the Chilian Congressional party at San Francisco states that he has been informed that a steamer carrying 10,000 small arms and 8,000,000 rounds of ammunition, sufficing for the needs of the Congressional troops, has reached a port held by the Parliamentary forces.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The range-finder of the future has (probably) at last been discovered. A retired officer of the Indian Educational Department has just forwarded to the War Office a description of a range-finder of his invention, which, for portability and simplicity, has no equal. This new instrument is as portable as the Elcho range-finder, without the inutility of the latter for use over rough ground." We trust, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the invention may satisfy all demands, but we confess to not being oversanguine, as it is such an old story that perfection has been reached, and it so frequently happens that it has not.

CONTRADICTORY reports continue to be published in London from Paris and Washington regarding the operations of the Presidential and Congressional troops. The Congressional party declare there is no foundation whatever for the statement that two squadrons of their cavalry have been defeated. They assert that General Balmaceda's troops, having attempted to re-occupy the valley of Huasco, were repulsed and fled towards Coquimbo.

THE distribution of slave bounty, &c., awarded for the dhow, name unknown, and two slaves, and dhow Asmeen and two slaves, captured by Her Majesty's ship Kingfisher on June 12 and 15, 1890, respectively, will commence on Friday, the 24th inst. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £6 7s.; Commanding Officer, £18 8s. 4d.; 3rd class, £5 16s.; 4th class, £4 19s 6d.; 5th class, £3 6s. 4d.; 6th class, £1 19s. 10d.; 7th class, £1 13s. 1d.; 8th class, £1 3s. 1d.; 9th class, 13s. 2d.; 10th class, 6s. 7d.; 11th class, 3s. 3d.

IT is said that Baron Alphonse de Rothschild will shortly arrive in St. Petersburg in order to come to an arrangement with M. Vishnegradsky, with reference to the conversion of the last Russian loan.

MR. CHRISTIE MURRAY is about to give us the fruits of his travels in Australia and New Zealand in the form of a three-volume novel and much serious colonial matter which he will, it is said, present to the world in the form of articles in the *Contemporary Review*.

THE encroachment of the sea at St. Thome is causing considerable uneasiness to the people residing there. The boundary walls of four houses have been numbered with the past, and the beautiful little English church named after the apostle St. Thomas, is in imminent danger of coming to grief, unless protective measures are adopted to arrest the further encroachment of the sea. The waves have so far advanced that they almost touch the compound wall, which is only a yard off the church wall. This church which belongs to the S. P. G. Society, at one time, during the ministration of Archdeacon Dealty and the Rev. A. R. Symonds, was the favourite place of worship of governors, councillors, judges of the High Court, and members of the Board of Revenue. Old residents will remember among the regular attendants who had "paid seats," were Sir William Denison, Sir Thomas Pycroft, Sir Colly Scotland, Sir Adam Bittlestone, the Hon'ble C. Pelly, the Hon'ble H. A. Brett, the Hon'ble W. Maltby, etc. The idea of this Church was conceived by Bishop Turner of Calcutta, on his visit to this diocese in 1833, and built by Bishop Corrie. Bishop Turner purchased the site out of his own pocket, and Bishop Corrie, who was his Archdeacon at the time, on his elevation to the See of Madras, gave the scheme an impetus. The credit of the "finish," however, is due to the Rev. R. Carver, who was unremitting in his zeal in getting up subscriptions. The Government at one time proposed to purchase the building and to have a permanent chaplain, but the Home Committee were induced to decline the offer. The secretary of the Madras Diocesan Committee has always been the incumbent of the church, except on one occasion when the Secretary went Home the building was rented to Government, and the Rev. T Dealty (Archdeacon) officiated as chaplain.

THE original letters (1,748 in number) of Goethe to Frau von Stein, are (according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) shortly to be offered for sale. The price asked by the present owner, the grandson of the lady in question, is understood to be 150,000 marks, or 7,500 sterling.

MR. MURRAY's announcements for the autumn include: "Jasmin: Barber, Poet, and Philanthropist," by Dr. Smiles; Lady Dufferin's "Canadian Journals, 1872—1878"; Mrs. Bishop's book of travels; the Rev. Charles Gore's recent Bampton Lectures, "The Incarnation of the Son of God;" and Mr. Edward Whymper's great work on the Andes.

AT the *Punch* dinner, held on July 18, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, opportunity was taken to present to Mr. Burnand, on behalf of the proprietors, a handsome silver cigar-box, bearing an inscription commemorating his editorship at the time of the jubilee of the paper.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

HERRING AMERCHUND AND OTHERS VS. CAPTAIN F. S. W. RAIKES.

MR. VICKAJEE, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, appeared for the plaintiffs, whose claim was in respect of the sum of Rs. 3,600, sums lent to the defendant on a promissory note. The plaintiffs, who are shroffs carrying on business at Poona, lent the sum of Rs. 4,000 to Captain Raikes at Belgaum on the 3rd August, 1887, since which date he had only made two repayments amounting to Rs. 400.

His lordship being of opinion that the monthly instalments payable from January to May, 1888, were time-barred, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,100 with interest at the rate of 24 per cent. from 8th May, 1888.

A SHIPPING TRANSACTION.

A. H. CAMPBELL AND OTHERS VS. DHURUMSEY JEEVRAM AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs in this case Messrs. Alexander Henry Campbell, and George William Campbell, merchants of 62 and 63 Cornhill, London, where they traded under the name of Finlay, Campbell and Company, through Mr. Charles Douglas of Bombay, sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 23,211-14-5 together with interest. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, represented the plaintiffs, there being no appearance on behalf of the defendants.

The plaint states that the defendants consigned certain merchandise through Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co. to the plaintiffs' firm in London for sale, and on account of the same received certain advances from them. The defendants had authorized Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Company to draw upon them in the event of any deficiency in the sale, and as the merchandise did not realize by sale the sums expected the plaintiffs drew several redrafts on the defendants which being presented by Messrs. Rit

WANTED

FOR THE ADEN MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPAL OFFICER; must be a qualified Engineer; will have Superintendence over all Works; and over the collection of all Municipal Taxes and Accounts. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem, rising to Rupees 700. Further particulars on application to the

ASSISTANT RESIDENT,
in charge Municipality, Aden.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

25 YEARS' World-Wide Reputation. Ring Worm or Dhobies' Itch Ointment, specially the Indian variety of this troublesome skin disease. Cure guaranteed in three or four applications.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE'S SCOTCH WHISKY—Highly recommended. Twelve years old. Matured in Sherry casks. per Bot. Re. 1-12 only; Per doz. Rs. 20. Special quotation to Refreshment Rooms.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (100) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—FIRE BRICKS, SQUARE ARCH and SLOPE. Price Moderate. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40 Forbes Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goolkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,
London, August 10 to 17, 1891.
PATRON—H. M. THE QUEEN.
President—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged at 96; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106½. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was also unaltered at 1½ per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ½ per cent. lower at 2⅜ per cent. Bar Silver was down ¼d. at 45½d. per oz; and Rupee Securities receded from Saturday's quotations, ½ per cent. in Fours, and ¾ per cent. in 4½ per Cents., say to £77 and £76, respectively. In New York also the metal was half a cent. lower, at 99½ cents, with demand Exchange on London ½ cent higher, at 4·85½ dollars; and the U. S. Treasury bought 695,000 ounces at 99·20 to 99·50 cents. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India by 1-16d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 5½d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95½; Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·26.

No further advices are to hand by wire regarding the Wheat and Seed Markets. Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the total Sales having reached 15,000 bales, of which, however, only 400 were East Indian. 4 9-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. higher for August to September-October deliveries, 1-32d. for November-December, and 1-16d. for December-January, the extreme quotations being 4 15-32d. for August, and 4 47-64d. for December-January. The day's imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market had a hardening tendency.

The monthly American Agricultural Bureau report wired from Washington yesterday states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton states is 88⅞ per cent. against 88⅝ per cent. last month, and 85 11-16 in June; the condition in August last season having been 89·5 per cent., and the average for three years 88·7 per cent. The crops are backward, and the plants small, and stand imperfect over large areas. Catterpillar and ballworm are only mentioned in few counties. Favourable weather in August is of vital importance.

The anticipated unfavourable features of the above report had been more than discounted in the New York Market on Friday and Saturday, and yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands fell ⅛ cent., say to 8½ cents.; while Futures for September receded on less than 25 points, being quoted at 7·88 cents.

Here a moderate business has been doing in the staple to-day in a steady market, but with prices quite unaltered. Exporters have bought 500 bales of Oomras, at Rs. 165; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 148; while the Mills have taken 3,150 bales in all, of which 1,200 bales were Karanja, at Rs. 165, the balance being made up of 600 Nugger, at Rs. 152½-5½; 400 each of Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 170; Damergaum, at Rs. 170; and Akote, at Rs. 163-9; 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 175; and 50 Jalgaum, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export; the tone of both markets has been steady; and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,032	bales
Wheat	19,207	owts.
Linseed	6,902	"
Rapeseed	5,933	"
Gingelly	1,734	"
Poppyseed	791	"
Groundnuts	3,156	"
Castorseed	3,965	"

FREIGHTS are firm, and with more demand for tonnage noticeable in the market. A good deal of business has been done to-day at previous rates to 3d. to 6d. per ton advance thereon, and at the close holders of tonnage were asking a further advance on these.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled this morning, and has since been quiet with a weaker tendency. After some Bank Demand had been placed at 1s. 5 9-32d. the rate settled down to 1s. 5½d. at which a small amount of Telegraphic was also given; but these rates were subsequently lost, and the market closed as below for ready business, Telegraphic for December and January transfer having been quoted at 1s. 5⅝d. and 1s. 5 7-16ths. respectively. Credits declined 1-32d. from the first quotation, but only in Bank remittance has there been any business to speak of doing.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·83¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates for Fours have given way 1-16 per cent. in all positions, the feeling, however, having been steady at the close of the decline. We quote 107⅜ for Money, 107 9-16 for the settling day at the end of this month, and 107⅜ for the September account. 106 nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Shares have not been wanted to-day, and are quiet at our quotations. In Cotton Press shares there has been more enquiry, and we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Khangaum; 7½ in Hingoli; and 2½ in Mercantile, and Manmar; and there have been buyers of New Berar at Rs. 585; and of Mofusil at Rs. 440 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day (Monday).

ADEN, AUG. 11.

The s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 1 p.m., to-day.

The s. s. Massilia, for Colombo and Australia, also left at the same hour.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUG. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

PENANG, AUG. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, AUG. 11.

H. M. S. Blanche arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3½

The Manchester Market has been hardening tendency.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5½
2¾ per cent. Consols for account... 96
3 per cent. French Rentes 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77
4½ per cent. " 76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106½
Bar Silver 45½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 10th August, 1891.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·755
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	84·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, WNW, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	288
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	2·46
" year	49·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEARLE—August 4, at Mussoorie, the wife of N Hearle, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY—August 2, at Simla, of enteric fever, Surgeon-Major Arthur Barclay, M B, Bengal Medical Service, aged 39 years.

IRWIN—August 1, at Motihari, Chumparun, William Holl Crawford, only son of William J Mary Irwin, aged 2 years and 2 months.

PRINGLE—August 6, at Howrah, Zella Southey Southey, infant daughter of Madge Pringle, aged 1 year and 8 months.

SCOTT—July 31, at Indore, C India, Dorothy, dearly loved infant daughter of F Al ant Ella Scott, aged 6 months and 25 days.

THOMAS—August 6, at "Osmond Lodge," Entally, Dr Alexander Thomas (late Civil Surgeon, Kyouk Phyoo, Arracan, British Burma).

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

THE Government has now under consideration the suggestions of the Committee appointed to select a suitable site for the colossal bronze statue of Lord Reay, and to draw up a scheme for the placing of other statues of eminent personages, so that they may be seen to advantage and become ornaments of the city. The Committee consists of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, Vice-Chancellor of the University, chairman; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. F. W. Stevens, and Mr. J. Adams, who acted as secretary. The proposals made by the Committee are understood to contemplate the suitable placing of the statues now available, while making provision for those which may hereafter be acquired. The western continuation of Church Gate Street is recommended as affording the best sites for the statues of Governors. The north-east corner of that part of the street, near the Public Works offices, is at present occupied by the marble statue of Sir Richard Temple, which is placed at an angle to the line of the street. It is recommended that the statue be placed square to the street; that at the opposite side of the street and five feet back from the pavement the marble statue of Sir John Malcolm be set up; that at the corresponding corners of the street, nearer the sea, the statue of Sir Bartle Frere be placed on the south side and that of Lord Elphinstone on the north. Midway between the statues of Sir Richard Temple and Sir Bartle Frere it is proposed to erect the statue of Lord Reay, and directly facing it the statue of Mounstuart Elphinstone, under whose epoch-making administration, between 1819-27, Bombay became the capital of Western India and the foundations of its present prosperity were laid. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was "Resident" at Poona, and witnessed in that capacity the battle which added the Deccan to British India, as Commissioner organised the administration of the newly acquired territories. As Governor of Bombay he laid the basis of the present system of education. His successor, Sir John Malcolm, considered the noblest achievement of his three years' administration the completion of the road up the Bhore Ghaut which he had begun. This work "broke down the wall between the Concan and the Deccan," and by opening up the interior of the country to trade "lessened the expense of European and other articles to all who reside in the Deccan." The first mail cart in India ran on this road from Bombay to Poona, of which for years afterwards "we were all very proud in Bombay," for it was the only one in India. For years all the trade of Bombay with the Deccan was carried on the road begun by Mountstuart Elphinstone and completed by Sir John Malcolm on pack bullocks, wheeled vehicles being scarcely ever seen beyond Khandalla. How near and yet how far are we from the period covered by the administration of those two distinguished but already almost forgotten Bombay Governors, for whose statues the final sites are now being selected! Lord Elphinstone, whose statue it is proposed to place *vis-a-vis* that of the still well remembered Sir Bartle Frere, became Governor in 1853, when the first twenty miles of the G. I. P. Railway to Tanna were opened by him; he held office during the anxious time of the Mutiny, when men were blown away from guns on the Esplanade, and the contents of the Government Museum were thrown out of the Town Hall to make that vast building suitable for a military post. The Mutiny seems already as remote from us as the days of when Bombay was at war with the Peishwa.

The statues of six Governors of Bombay will of themselves furnish a wide and handsome thoroughfare, while the places left between the three on either side will be more sufficient for those of our Governors in the long years to come. Having thus dealt satisfactorily with that part of the interesting task entrusted to them, the Committee compared the sites available for displaying to greater purpose other statues hitherto practically hidden from the public eye. The University gardens, in which two statues, those of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Thomas Ormiston, have been experimentally placed with satisfactory results, will receive also those of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Babington, and Norris and Jugganath Sunkersett. The fine statue in white marble of Sir Cowasjee, which forms so conspicuous a figure in front of the magnificent Convocation Hall, which bears the name of the munificent founder, will stay where it is, the effect being all that could be desired. Three statues, those of Babington, Ormiston, and Norris will stand in the gardens on the east front of the University Library. The statue of Sunkersett will be placed on the same front of the neighbouring Convocation Hall, near the south end, spaces being available for other statues which will doubtless before very long add to the charm of these beautiful gardens. It is to be hoped that the liberality of some wealthy citizens will some day complete the University Gardens with a noble ornamental railing worthy of the splendid architectural piles which they heighten and embellish. There are in a small garden two fine statues commemorating the rule and the achievements of Governor Generals whose fame will ever be associated with the building up of the British power and civilization in India—Lord Cornwallis and the Marquis of Wellesley. For these the Statue Committee suggest a new and far more appropriate site, where they will meet the gaze of every traveller landing in India. It is proposed to remove the Wellington Fountain which, as it is now, is neither graceful nor imposing, and place on either side of the large area the centre of which it occupies, the marble statue of the Marquis of Wellesley to the east, and that of Lord Cornwallis to the west. Every one leaving India, or arriving in it, would pass between these statues, recalling the memory of the great Proconsuls who were once the rulers of the land. The Marquis of Wellesley, brother of the victor of Assaye, was he, who enunciated the political truth that India must be ruled with a sceptre from the Palace of a sovereign, and not with a yard measure over the counter of a shop. Lord Cornwallis placed the civil administration of India on its present footing, and made corruption and oppression things of a past, never to return while the sun and moon shall endure. A question which we are afraid the Committee found too difficult to answer confronts us when we learn that the Wellington Fountain is to be removed from the "Wellington Reclamation" to make room for the statue of the Great Duke's less renowned brother scarcely. Where is the despised Fountain to be put? It will never do to throw aside as so much lumber this historical memento of the presence amongst us of the great soldier who learned in India how to win battles, and ultimately vanquish Napoleon himself. The patriotic spirit of our fathers subscribed ample funds for a monument worthy the hero whose connection with Bombay it was to commemorate, and it is for us to improve what is faulty and supply what may be deficient. The site is not well chosen for a fountain; a better may be found not far off in the University Gardens, at the meeting of the broad walks from east and west and north and south. The chief defect of the Fountain is the want of elevation in the centre part; this and other needs could be easily supplied when re-erecting it. The medallions might be improved by bronzing or gilding. If it be flippantly objected that as the Wellington Fountain is not a statue, the Committee could not deal with it even by suggestion. we can only say that if a fountain be made homeless to make room for statues, it has an equitable claim to compensation at the hands of those who for æsthetic reasons shift it from its base.

AN unprecedented step has just been taken by the Government. A few weeks since we mentioned that the Government had instructed the Surgeon-General, Dr. Pinkerton, to take measures for the care and treatment of cases of infectious disease in the city of Bombay, the Corporation having closed the Municipal Hospital for such diseases in Grant Road. It being found impossible to obtain a suitable building elsewhere, the Surgeon-General applied to the Municipal Commissioner who, in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation, placed the building at his disposal. A hospital staff was installed by the Surgeon-General for the treatment of cases and reported the matter to the Government, which thereupon issued the following Resolution:—"The Governor in Council understands that the Municipality is prepared to lend the building to Government gratis. As no other house can, it seems, be obtained, the offer may be accepted. But in accepting the offer, the Governor in Council wishes it to be plainly understood that Government, in assuming an office of humanity declined by the Municipality, are not to be considered as in any way acceding to the views apparently held by the Corporation or assenting to the course taken by it." The statement in the Resolution that Government was assuming an office of humanity declined by the Municipality, had reference to the fact that on 15th June the Corporation passed a Resolution directing the Municipal Commissioner to close the hospital for infectious diseases as soon as the two cases in hospital were discharged, and to admit no more cases. The Municipal Commissioner had previously called the attention of the Corporation to the fact that such cases were likely to present themselves, and that they could not be received in the general hospitals and had asked for fuller, clearer, and more detailed instructions as to what course he was to take when such cases presented themselves. After some delay the instructions asked for were given and, on the 10th July, the two cases of small-pox in the hospital were discharged, and, on the 11th, the hospital staff was dismissed and the institution closed. The Surgeon-General on the same day addressed the Government, asking to be allowed to take measures for the treatment of cholera patients who could not be received into the general hospitals. It was upon this state of things that the steps indicated above were taken, and the Government Resolution on the subject was issued. Yesterday, the Government served a formal notice on the Municipal Commissioner, calling on the Corporation to show cause why action should not be taken under section 516 and the following sections of the Municipal Act for failure to provide a hospital for dangerous diseases under section 61 (*g*). This is the first occasion on which the powers reserved to the Government to enforce the Provisions of the Act concerning the health and safety of the city have been resorted to.

THE Bombay Legislative Council have by nine votes to three reinserted in the Boiler Inspection Bill the provision which the Select Committee had advised should be omitted. The section of the existing Act, which enables the Government at any time by notification to bring prime movers under inspection in any place or district, after having been condemned by the Committee to whom the Council referred it, is restored to its place. This, it is true, is better than the amazing substitute for that section, the hasty acceptance of which by an unofficial member of the Select Committee Government appear to consider a compromise. The substituted section, it will be remembered, while abandoning such occasional inspection of prime movers as might be enforced by Government notification, would have given the boiler inspector power to examine engines at any time and in any place, power which the Millowners' Association very reasonably interpreted to extend necessarily to the stopping and opening up of engines. Therefore, we say, the old reinstated section is greatly to be preferred to the much more harassing and mischievous provision which Sir Raymond West, with an unusual conception of what a compromise really is, has this week asked the Council to interpret as a compromise between a permissive inspection and none at all. Those who accepted it made a singular bargain, for in doing so they would have imposed upon the engine owner a burden many times as onerous as that from which the abrogation of the original section would have relieved him. Sir Raymond West's contention, however, is that as there has been a compromise, and as the basis of the compromise has been removed by the withdrawal of the rejected and discredited amendment accepted by the Hon. Mr. Wadia in Committee, the *status quo ante* is reverted to, and the matter may now be considered on its merits. If the matter had been considered on its merits, we should have had to record an entirely different conclusion from that at which the Council arrived. But quite another turn has been given to the discussion by Government. The principle of permissive inspection has been taken for granted, as a principle already in existence, and Sir Raymond West endeavours to throw upon the objectors to it the onus of proving that it should be abandoned. Considering that the honourable member had himself voted for the proposition that the permissive inspection provided for in the existing Act is no longer necessary the contention is a strange one. The report of the Select Committee at once changed the conditions of the controversy, which could only be revived on its merits, nothing being assumed, not even the principle embodied in the expiring Act, for that, as we have said, had already been rejected by the Select Committee. It remained then for Government, if they were determined upon the re-enactment of this particular principle, at least to establish a substantive case in favour of the extension of official inspection to prime movers. For they certainly had a very strong case to answer on the other side. They had not only been challenged to prove that dangers existed in connection with the working of mills in this Presidency against which inspection, permissive or otherwise, would be a safeguard, but they had been confronted with very weighty expert opinion to the effect that it would as likely as not be a source of danger, and would in any case be useless as a protection, and would tend to the harassment of the owner. Extracts from these opinions were freely quoted in the discussion on Monday, but no serious attempt was made by Government to challenge them, and we are satisfied that the public will hold that Government have insisted upon retaining the right to order the inspection of prime movers without assigning any serious reason whatever for making this demand. Lord Harris himself has little to say for section 36 beyond the somewhat apologetic remark that it is simply a re-enactment of a permissive power which Government has possessed for four years without misusing it. The Select Committee seem to have inferred from this prolonged disuse of the permissive power under the Act that it is useless. Government themselves, however, do not sanction this view, and we must not be surprised if the owners of engines look upon a power in reserve as a power which may at any time be used. The reservation which the section makes is complete. Immunity from inspection may be withdrawn at any time and in any place, provided only that Government be induced, on the representation of a subordinate—for reasons which, for anything that the Act provides, need not be stated—to issue a notification extending the boiler inspector's powers to prime movers. The excuse that the section in the existing Act has never been misused is no answer to the abundant evidence laid before Government that prime mover inspection is unnecessary if the system of Government examinations and certificates for engineers is efficiently carried out. The particular circumstances under which the permissive powers supplied in section 36 would be put in operation have not been hinted at by Government; needless to say the Bill is silent on the point. Government will make the law for themselves in this regard, and there is no security in the Bill as it stands against a capricious application to any industrial establishment of the powers held in reserve. An imaginative inspector, reporting to an impressionable superior at the Secretariat, may succeed in drawing from Government the necessary notification under which every engine in a town may be stopped, opened up, and taken to pieces, causing cessation of work, loss of pay to the operatives, and of profit to the owner. The Bill makes all this possible and legal; it gives no safeguards whatever against it, and the opposition in the Legislative Council were justified in regarding it as a latent mischief which had to be reckoned with and prevented, if possible, by the excision of the section under which such large powers are left to the Government. They have failed, for the present, though it is a question whether, considering the interests involved, the opposition ought not to be continued elsewhere.

THERE is a ring of earnestness in the Government Resolution on the Veterinary College at Parel which will not be mistaken. The regrettable death of the late Principal, Mr. Steel, has brought the insanitary surroundings of the college into prominence, and "mending or ending," so far as its present location is concerned, is plainly the determination of Government. A proposal to transfer the college to Poona is now being reported on, but it would be something of a reflection upon the sanitary resources of the city if it were to be held impossible to maintain the institution at Parel without subjecting the staff and the students to the risk of sickness and death. However, the attitude which the Government have taken up is undoubtedly the right one. As to the college itself, there seems to be some ground for believing that the dangerously insanitary character of its surroundings has adversely affected its work and prospects. There has been a marked falling off in the number of students, with nothing to account for this in the career open to those who have passed through it. All who desired it have, on leaving the college, found employment, so that the first effect of the opening of the institution has been to add to the limited number of occupations available to educated young men of small means. The area of employment will doubtless widen as the usefulness of the college is more fully appreciated in the mofussil and in the Native States. Government decline to guarantee employment for the graduates, but indirectly, through district officers and others, they can with advantage to agricultural interests as well as to the veterinary profession, increase the number of available appointments. There is abundant evidence, they say, that veterinary science can command an extended market, and while that is so they will be doing all that can fairly be expected of them in seeing that the number and the quality of practitioners are maintained, and that the surroundings and equipment of the college are all that can be required. And this the Resolution shows they are determined to do.

TRAFFIC is now resumed throughout the B. B. and C. I. Railway system. The mail train is running as heretofore, the only difference being that about an hour and a half longer is occupied, it being necessary to "slow down" over the sites of the many slips between miles 145 and 191.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1889, Rs. 12,70,22,000; July 1890, Rs. 13,58,90,000, July 1891, Rs. 14,95,40,000.

WE understand that the coal Crokers have agreed amongst themselves to close their offices and suspend business during Bank holidays.

THE unfairness of the expenses entailed by the captains and subalterns when travelling on duty, by rail, with detached parties of British troops has long been a legitimate cause for complaint. The matter has now, we hear, been represented by the Commander-in-Chief to the Government of India, and daily allowance of

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was opened yesterday in St. James' Hall by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Upwards of two thousand persons were present at the opening ceremony, including many of the leading savants of Europe and seventy delegates from India.

The Prince, in his speech on the occasion, said, the object of the Congress was to teach the people how to preserve healthy homes, factories and towns, and so prevent disease.

THE *STANDARD* ON THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The *Standard*, in an article this morning, says that it is impossible for Great Britain to evacuate Egypt, and warns the Sultan against listening to Foreign Powers.

THE RUMOURED ILL-HEALTH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, August 11.

A strong official denial is given to the report that the Emperor William is in ill-health. It is asserted that the injury to the knee from which his Majesty is suffering only requires a little rest, and nothing more.

THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 10.

It is announced here that it is not intended to place a total prohibition on the export of corn, but the home distress must first be supplied before any is exported.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

The Treasury to-day purchased 695,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 99·20 to 99·50.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

LORD HARRIS' XI VS. LORD WENLOCK'S XI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

The day opened bright and sunny for the match of the season. A pleasant, cool breeze, the glare of light softened down by vast tracts of fleecy clouds, the patch in good order, and a large and enthusiastic audience present to witness the game, are accessories which go far to make up an interesting match, and none of them were wanting to-day. The three days' match between the presidential teams commenced at noon under these favourable circumstances, the teams entering the area being as follows: The Southern Presidency representatives were: Major Bruce (Captain) Yorkshire Regiment, Bangalore; Captain H. S. Godden, Bedfordshire Regiment, Secunderabad; Captain C. F. Stevens, 15th Madras Infantry, Secunderabad; Lieutenant E. F. Rowe, Bedfordshire Regiment, Secunderabad; Lieutenant R. P. Horsburgh, 1st Madras Lancers, Secunderabad; Lieutenant R. M. Poore, 7th Hussars, Secunderabad; Lieutenant E. Wintour, 3rd Madras Cavalry, Bangolore; Lieutenant W. H. Dent, Yorkshire Regiment Bangalore; Captain B. Loyd, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant E. H. Broome, 17th Madras Infantry; Lieutenant H. R. Troup, 26th Madras Infantry.

Of this team Stevens, Horsburgh, Wintour and Broome are considered bowlers of no mean order, whilst Rowe and Dent have earned reputation as good wicket keepers. The batsmen relied upon are: Godden, Troup, Horsburgh, and Poore. Altogether they are considered as likely a XI to show the Bombay men what is done in cricket in Madras as could be put upon the field. Of course the absence of Lord Wenlock, which is, as has already been stated, accounted for by the unfortunate condition of some parts of the Southern Presidency, robbed the match of a great deal of the interest which distinguished it when it was first announced that an eleven from Madras would visit us, and this, too, was still further accentuated by the fact that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay considered that, under existing circumstances, it would also be advisable for him to withdraw himself from amongst the eleven chosen to do battle for this Presidency. Lord Wenlock, as well as the representative of Her Majesty in this Presidency, is a first class cricketer, and the loss of both gentlemen was irreparable. The representatives of this Presidency were Colonel F. W. Rhodes. Military Secretary (Captain), Mr. E. E. Steel (Bombay); Lieutenant W. Bowden-Smith, King's Own; Lieutenant P. H. Rogers, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Bombay; Mr. Raikes, Bombay; Surgeon J. E. Trask, Poona; Mr. Wilkins, Bombay; Surgeon C. P. Hill; Lieutenant T. M. Usborne; Major P. G. Von Donop, R. E.; Mr. F. Clark, Young Men's Christian Association, Bombay. The selection of Colonel Rhodes as Captain in the absence of His Excellency needed no justification, and with regard to the other members of the team, they are all well-known cricketers, and with average luck will not give the Presidency away. In batting they are capable of putting on heavy scores, and as for bowling, Rogers and Clark were expected to do much for their teams. Dr. Trask and the Captain of the team are good change bowlers, whilst at the wicket we had Hill and Usborne. Colonel W. Merriman, C. I. E., R. E., and Captain Steel, D. A. A. G. (Bombay) were the umpires and the scoring was in the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C. S.

The toss was in favour of the home XI, and they decided to go to wicket first. Colonel Rhodes and Steel were first to enter, and the ball was taken by Mr. Wintour and Mr. Broome. The ground proving in good order for batting, the batsmen were not long in settling down to work and drove steadily out to good purpose, Colonel Rhodes making several telling hits. At 20 the bowling was changed, Mr. Horsburgh relieved Wintour, and Captain Stevens, Mr. Broome. This proved a move in the right direction, as Stevens was ultimately successful in getting Steel out with a clean ball, his score standing at 25, with 48 runs on the board. Mr Bowden-Smith took Steel's place. Rhodes immediately drove to the leg for 2 and the half century was put up at a quarter past one, after one and-a quarter hour's play.

Bowden-Smith joined Rhodes, but the latter soon carried his bat out being neatly taken behind the wicket by Rowe off Stevens. Trask upset the well-arranged field with his left-hand batting, but he had a short career, being bowled by Stevens before he had scored at all. Wilkins then joined Bowden-Smith. Stevens got off the wicket and bowled a wide, but in the next ball he took Smith's wicket. Four wickets fell for 65 runs. Hill then joined Wilkins and they played a good game taking the score up from 65 to 87, when Hill was caught at mid wicket by Horsburgh off Wintour. Usborne then went to the wicket and had hard luck in being run out. He cut a ball which was promptly fielded, but the wicket keeper having missed it Wilkins tried to make another run, but Usborne, seeing that there was no chance, remained at his wicket, and when the ball returned to the wicket keeper, both batsmen were at the same end, and Wilkins was given as run out. Von Donop now partnered Usborne who soon fell, being well caught at mid on by Bruce off Wintour, his score being 6. Tiffin intervened; after which three wickets were rapidly disposed of. Clark was the second to go out for nil, his wicket falling to Horsburgh; Raikes also fell to the same bowler for 8, and Rogers was the last man to enter who, after making 3, gave a chance to Poore at point of a slow ball from Wintour which was neatly taken. Major Von Donop carried his bat for 8. The innings closed at 3 p.m., for 113 runs. The following are the scores:—

LORD HARRIS' ELEVEN.
1st Innings.

Rhodes, c Rowe, b Stevens	24
Steel, b Stevens	25
Trask, b Stevens	0
Bowden-Smith, b Stevens	5
Hill, c Horsburgh, b Wintour	7
Wilkins, run out	9
Usborne, c Bruce, b Wintour	6
Von Donop, not out	8
Clark, b Horsburgh	0
Raikes, b Horsburgh	8
Rogers, c Poore, b Wintour	3
Extras	16
Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Wintour	72	37	1	3
Boome	35	12	1	0
Stevens	90	21	8	4
Horsburgh	100	25	11	2

Stevens bowled 1 wide.

Lord Wenlock's team entered about 3-30 p.m. on an improved wicket, but play was interrupted about 5 p.m. by a sharp shower, slightly damping the pitch. The innings opened with very bad luck for the visitors; two good men, Godden and Troup, both retiring without making a score, and the telegraph board registering 0 for 2 wickets. Godden was bowled off his pads by Clarke, and Troup was given out leg before wicket. Dent then went in and was joined by Rowe who speedily wore a different complexion. They played up with determination and brilliancy for the reputation of their team, and exciting cricket ensued. Rowe made the big lot of the day from Steel's bowling; he drove the ball into the adjoining compound for 6, and shortly after he repeated the performance, shooting the leather into the road on the north side for 5 off Clark's bowling. The freedom with which he handled the bat gained him admiration from the spectators. Dent also collared the bowling and made some splendid drives over the boundary. Rowe was eventually smartly caught out by Clark off Rogers' bowling and carried his bat out amidst great applause, his total being 25, put up in about 15 minutes. The score stood 3 out for 35 runs. Poore joined Dent, but he had a short life. He made one good drive for 4 and then sent the ball to the left side of the man at cover point and then attempted to force a run, but was too late and was run out for 4 Horsburgh then joined Dent and they played well together, and several good boundary drives being made, Raikes commenced to bowl, when Horsburgh was caught in at slip by Clark off Raikes bowling for 20. Bruce joined Dent and the latter soon left. He gave Hill a hard catch which he took off Steel's bowling. Score 18 runs. Wintour then went in and was disposed of in the first ball from Steel, being caught behind the wicket. Bruce was run out for 0. Broome not out 3. Extras 7. Total loss 8 wickets for 77 runs. The following are the scores:—

LORD WENLOCK'S ELEVEN.
1st innings..

Godden, b Clark	0
Troup, l b w	0
Rowe, c Clark, b Raikes	25
Poore, run out	4
Horsburgh, c Clark, b Raikes	20
Dent, c Hill, b Steel	18
Wintour, b Steel	0
Bruce, run out	0
Broome, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	77

To-night the cricket team dined at Government house; to-morrow the Madras 11 at the Club, will play a racquet match against Madras. Captain Stevens, and Lieutenant Poore will play for Madras and Messrs. Bowden-Smith and Usborne for Bombay.

DEFECTIVE MAGAZINE RIFLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug 11.

Of the sixteen thousand Magazine rifles of mark No. I sent out to India, more than one-third have failed in some particulars. The remaining nine thousand are to be sent to England, as it has proved no more an experimental success in India than it was in England. Mark No. II will be the arm eventually served out in India, it being an excellent weapon.

BRITISH GARRISON IN SIKKIM.

Some time back the British Garrison in Sikkim was raised from one company to two, and it is now under consideration whether it would be advisable to withdraw it altogether and station a wing of a British Regiment on the Tibetan Frontier.

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL AT MEERUT.

The heavy rain at Meerut on Sunday night caused the Aboo Nullah to overflow its banks near the wooden bridge which has not happened for years. Scores of native kutcha houses have fallen.

OVERFLOW OF THE RIVER RAVI.

The river Ravi at Lahore rose four and-a-half feet. Old buildings in many places were rendered unsound, though there was no destruction of life. On Saturday and Sunday the rainfall was nearly three inches. The Parsee Theatre was flooded during a performance, the orchestra and audience being compelled to take refuge on the stage.

DROWNED IN A TANK.

Private Burke, a time-expired man of the East Lancashire Regiment, while bathing in a tank in cantonments at Benares, with Private Fleming, was drowned yesterday afternoon. Privates Mead and Eaton, of the same regiment and F. Company, pulled his body out ten minutes later, until which his faithful dog remained in the water. Fleming also was seized with cramps, but clung to a pole in the centre of the tank till he was brought off. Dr. Veins and Dr. Bullen, Staff Surgeon, who arrived soon after the recovery of the body with the assistance of some of the men, laboured hard to produce respiration. After one hour he pronounced life extinct.

THE MADRAS CAUSE COURT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

The Judges of the High Court, the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, the Advocate-General, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trades Association have been requested to send in their opinions on the new Small Cause Court Bill before the 31st instant.

CHOLERA ON BOARD SHIP.

Two fatal cases of cholera occurred on board the Blanche while steaming from Madras to Pondicherry last Saturday. The ship's doctor had been left at Madras sick.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, July 24.

The census shows that there are in this country nearly a million more women than men. This excess threatens in every country where there are great towns to increase more and more. I say in every country of great towns, because it is only in towns that women find work, and because the fact that places are given to women causes this excess. Here follows an aspect of the case which does not seem to present itself to everybody. Nature, to go back to the beginning, gave to women the great function of maternity, and to man that of work. This was so far recognised up to a very recent period that no women did any work unless they were obliged to do so from the poverty of their circumstances or from the absence of brothers to keep them. In the lower middle class, for instance, within the memory of man, the unmarried women were maintained by the men. That meant that all the places, berths, situations, &c., were filled by men. All this is changed. Women of every class are pressing into work of all kinds. Every post given to a woman turns out a man. Therefore, what happens? The number of places is limited. If there are 120,000 clerkships in London, and one-fifth of those are given to women, there are 24,000 clerks turned adrift. What are they to do? They go abroad; they are absorbed in America and the Colonies. In the American town, the same thing is done. What becomes of the men? They go West, I suppose. But a time will come when the Colonies will no longer want our men, and the West will no longer want any immigrants. What will happen then we cannot say. Meantime, the rage for work among women is daily and rapidly increasing the long roll of the lone and loveless ones; they pay a frightfully heavy price for their independence; and unfortunately the country pays a heavy price as well.

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I see no limit to the trades that women can follow if they like. Happily they do not all like. But many men are eager to seize upon the chance of being delivered from the burden of maintaining sisters, and encourage them to work. So that they must try new kinds of work. There is journalism for instance; that part of it which has to do with the reviewing of books, the writing of articles, or the telling of stories is very attractive and pleasant work—for the most part fairly paid. But there are descriptive reports, great ceremonies and functions, popular agitations, strikes, all kinds of things that require physical activity and strength; is it good for women to undertake these things? No. Nevertheless, they do. One young lady—I mean both young and a gentlewoman—told me yesterday that she once spent a whole night walking the streets of a London slum in order to describe for a newspaper the sights and humours of the night. She informed that it was very hard work. I suppose you think that navvy work must always be done by men—we must draw the line at the navvies. Well, I know a place where the spade is handled all day long by women—strong creatures they are—without showing any signs of fatigue. I mean to keep the name of this place dark for fear of a certain society which is always trying to extend the sphere of women's work, and because I do not wish to see all our navvies driven away to the States. The society *hasn't found out, yet, the place or the fact.*

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Then comes the question: is woman's work so good as man's? Well; it certainly is not. There are extraordinary women here and there, without doubt, who will turn out work much better than the average man, much better even than the man far above the average. But the mass of women are not such good workers as the average man. Some things, indeed, they do not seem able to do at all. Their views of art are petty, conventional, and finicing. They lower every art they touch—always with these few brilliant exceptions. And they are the worst enemies to labour of all kinds, because they are cheap; they take anything that is offered them; they are obliged to take anything. In literature, for instance, certain magazines are entirely written by women, and the pay they receive would be simply ludicrous if it were not pitiful. One girl I know—a clever girl, who can write well—was employed for some time by a man who brings out cheap novelettes. She got fifty shillings for penny tales, of 30,000 words; that is to say, allowed to put her name to the thing, because, as her sweater told her, "if you put your name the people will ask for you and your price will go up." And there is a religious society in this country which gives ladies 20*l.* or 30*l.* for three or four months' work, and makes from ten to twenty times profit! And the thing has been exposed and the society still goes on doing it! They pray solemnly at every meeting of the committee, and then as solemnly, and filled with holy professions, sweat, skin, and scarify those wretched ladies. The appearance of women in the labour market—in every branch of it—without the formation of a great Women's Trade Union to keep up the pay, has been, I am quite convinced, and is daily, productive of the greatest disasters.

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Everybody has been talking about the fiftieth anniversary of *Punch*. We are proud, and justly proud, of our *Punch*. A journal which for fifty years has always been comic and never vulgar; which has always been received in the domestic circle, and has never been sentimental or goody-goody; is a phenomenon which to the French is quite unintelligible. Yet there it is, and as fresh and vigorous as ever. I don't think the letterpress has fallen off, that part is certainly better than it was twenty years ago. There is no longer any Thackeray writing for it, but there are Burnand and Anstey Guthrie and Arthur a Beckett. There is no longer a Leech drawing for it, but there are Tenniel, Du Maurier, Linley Sambourne, and Furniss. The number of this week gives portraits of the whole existing staff—eleven in number. They dine together every Wednesday evening all the year round; that is, there is a weekly dinner, but all the staff do not dine there every week. Besides the eleven, there is the great outside public, who are always throwing in jokes and suggestions, a few of which are sometimes taken. Good luck and immorality to *Punch*!

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One picture of this week reminds me of the old crinoline days. Can there have been a time, I wonder, when we thought girls beautiful who wore vast crinolines, and carried their hair in a net, and had flat heels to their boots? There was such a time, and I remember it well, because it was in my waltzing days and salad days and days of girl worship. They seemed lovely to me. No doubt their horrible dress would not destroy all their charms. The figure was lost and ruined, but the face remained, and the eyes and the hands, and that was about all. Mark, my friends, it was the time of the little women. It was only the little women who could carry a vast crinoline. A tall woman became elephantine. I verily believe that during the worst years of crinoline—say, the year before it fell—all the tall girls went about on their knees to hide their stature. In fact, I know they did. They must have done. Otherwise, how account for the undeniable truth that the moment crinolines vanished women sprang up six inches in height? Don't tell me that it was a miracle. It was because they had been obliged to walk on their knees. How well I remember the change of fashion! It was like a transformation of things ugly and creeping into things ethereal and beautiful. Suddenly the girl stood before us without her crinoline, a tall, slight, and beautiful figure. Such falling in love there was in those days! And such weeping among those poor women whose youth had been imprisoned in their crinoline! My young friends, believe a grey beard. Girls have been growing steadily more beautiful every year, owing partly to this beneficent change in their dress, partly because they have taken to active outdoor exercises so much, and partly because they have developed so much more intellectual activity. The poor, dear, smiling, timid, silly, namby-pamby, ignorant, goody, dumpy maiden, no longer lives. She has gone. Farewell to her. She had a good heart and she worshipped her lover—but oh! She was so silly, and so conventional, and so proper! Farewell, dear dumpy girl of my youth!

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My friend the policeman has just told me of a new profession. It is not to be recommended as a complete bread winner, but as a prop, or stay or temporary make-shift when one is stony-broke. The method is this: the honest tradesmen should live in a poor and humble neighbourhood where children swarm, and there are always parents who, if they could feel satisfied that their children would be cared for, would be quite ready to part with them. A young couple going to emigrate, for instance, or ready to tramp abroad in search of work, or a young mother willing to conceal her maternity—such possibilities, in short, as turn up every day, may furnish this tradesman with his chance. He represents himself as an agent of some orphanage: he says he is personally connected with Dr. Barnardo; he possesses extensive backstairs influence with some Home; let the baby be given to him; for a few shillings he will undertake the job of providing for the baby. It shall be received into a Home. The money, with the child, is handed over to him. He then sallies forth, carrying the baby, to some back streets where he is not known. Here he presently meets a policeman: "Look here," he says. "I've just picked up this baby lying on a doorstep. What's to be done with it?" "Take it," says the policeman, "to the station." You now see the beauty of this profession. He pockets the money and the baby goes to the workhouse. The work is easy; it can be learned in a few minutes; it is lucrative. There are also many possible variations in method. You can find the baby on a doorstep while walking along in the presence of a policeman. You can leave the baby on a doorstep and go away. That, however, is dangerous, and has brought one practitioner, at least, to trouble, because the baby nearly died of exposure. But it is a neat and easy profession, one to be taken up at slack moments.

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I assisted the other day at the great dinner given by the Society of Authors to celebrate the American International Copyright Act. The American Minister was the principal guest, but the Society had captured some thirty American men and women of letters and made them come to the dinner. Lord Tennyson sent his congratulations; all the literary men who could not be present sent their congratulations; it was a great event celebrated in the manner customary among Britons and Americans. As for the dinner, those who were lucky enough to get pleasant companions had a very pleasant evening; those who were not so lucky found the evening not quite so pleasant. One thing was noticeable, that the assembled authors would not listen to the speeches. In vain the toast-master exhorted them to silence, they only talked the louder. Next year if the authors dine together, there must be one speech and no more, after that, the speeches must be taken as made. The refusal is noteworthy, because it shows one of the difficulties of getting authors to act together; they are entirely wanting in respect for people with names; if one was to put up a Prophet, the authors would not listen to him. However, the Society was very much in evidence, and no one looking at that room, filled with two hundred guests, among them some of the brightest intellects that either country can show, and remembering that here was only a fourth part of the Society's roll of members, could doubt that here is a great and powerful association if the members will only pull together. Meantime let everybody who has literary aspirations mark this: The Society advises everybody, member or not—Let no one, therefore, be so foolish as to make an arrangement or sign an agreement for producing a book without first consulting the Society.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Beaufort's haste, in his letter to your paper, to free the members of the Chamber of Commerce from so heinous a charge as sharing the opinion expressed by their chairman, the Hon. Mr. Forrest, at the general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, on the silver question, seems somewhat amusing, if not presumptuous.

On what grounds does Mr. Beaufort hold that Mr. Forrest now "stands alone" in the opinion he expressed? Five years is a very long period in the history of the silver question; and presumptuous is he who ventures to say that the opinions held by the majority of the Chamber in the light of 1886 have not greatly changed in the interval. Has it not been made powerfully manifest that the one essential now required to promote the development of India's trade is a *stable* exchange, and that the necessary degree of stability cannot possibly be attained except by an international compact "to fix by legislation the respective value of the two metals?" Or is it still the opinion of the majority of the Chamber, as Mr. Beaufort states it is, that the advantages to our trade range on the side of allowing silver to drift under the squalls and changing winds of American speculation?

The remark of the *Pioneer* that the latter end "of it (Mr. Forrest's speech) forgets the beginning" ignores the fact that Mr. Forrest made no mention or suggestion of any rate at which the value of the two metals should be fixed. Is there any inconsistency between a fixed ratio of value and a low rate of exchange? I opine not.

A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay, 11th Aug.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, under the command of Captain J Skinner, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, reports that she experienced fresh monsoon, heavy swell and clear sky. He also reported that the s s Mary Beyts had left Karachi and proceeded on her voyage to Hull.

ACCORDING to the Karachi papers the s. s. Mary Beyts, which left Karachi for Hull on Tuesday week, had put back, having lost two blades of her propeller, and is likely to be detained for a few days. The s. s. H. M. Pollock, now discharging bags of grain alongside the Merewether Pier, was disabled, her shaft having been carried away a few days after leaving Karachi. She was towed back by the s. s. Germania, this vessel being on her way to Karachi. The shaft is expected to arrive from Bombay in a few days.

IT was reported in Bombay that an accident had happened to the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's s.s. Hoseinee between Bombay and Aden. The steamer left Bombay on the 23rd of July, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers for Jeddah, &c., under the command of Captain F. G. Raffin. She encountered very bad weather during the voyage and ran short of coals, in consequence she put to Muscat, from which a telegram had been received by the agents in Bombay yesterday, stating that she safely got to Muscat, and left again on Monday for Aden.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 1 p.m. yesterday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Massilia, brings the following passengers:—

From London:—Mr and Mrs F Ashwood, Capt and Mrs Shute, Mr and Mrs Wroughton, Mr Earl, Mr N A Garstin, Mr G Millard, Major F W Boteler, Mr Greig, Mr Tweedale, Miss Sheppard, Mr F W Swales, Dr F C Shaw, Mrs Garstin, Mr W Richie, Mr Cardour, Mr J Book, Mr J Hynes, Lieut J C Watson, Dr Cree, Miss Allen, Mr L D Baynes, Mr P P Sharpe, and Mr J G Russel.

From Brindisi:—Mr J Bowyer, Mr A E Orr, Major Fenton, Capt Adye, Mr A Tucker, Major Lyster, Mr H L Pease, Mr O T Barrow, Mr H H Sparks, Major Temple, Mr Thornhill, Mr J Smith, Capt and Mrs F Campbell, Mr Crawley-Boevey, Rev W B Preston, Mr C J C[illegible], Mr J W R Taylor, Mr O'Dwyer, Mr Willis, and Mr B O Deane.

From Venice:—Dr Welch.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—From London:—Mr R Greenall and Mr J Burnett.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay).—From Brindisi:—Mr Gunning.

SALAD growing beneath the very eyes of the guests who are going to partake of it is the latest novelty on the dinner table in England. The secret lies in soaking germinating lettuce seed in alcohol for about six hours, then sowing it in an equal mixture of unslaked lime and rich soil. After the soup has been served at dinner the seeds are sprinkled with lukewarm water, and they immediately sprout, the lettuce growing about the size of hazel nuts before the time for serving salad arrives.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Monday morning at the Council Hall, Poona, for the purpose of making laws and regulations under the provisions of Indian Council Act, 1861. His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presided, and there were also present his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir George R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the Honorable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Honorable Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Advocate-General, the Honorable Mr. Basil-Laug, the Honorable Rao Bahadur Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., the Honorable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, the Honorable Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Honorable Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchund, the Honorable Mr. Lingapa Jayapa Desai, and the Honorable Mr. J. G. Moore.

INSPECTION OF PRIME-MOVERS.

The discussion on the Honorable Sir Raymond West's amendment to section 36 was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forrest said: I wish to express my acknowledgments, and of those who will be affected by this Bill, to your Excellency's Government for the consideration shown to us in consenting to withdraw section 37. I always felt that Government would not hesitate to do so, when they learnt that by giving the inspector leave to inspect prime-movers at any time and without any real responsibility for the expression of his opinion, this section would press more hardly upon the users of steam power than the old section 36. We are now in exactly the same position as we were before the Select Committee sat. I did hope that the arguments used, when the Committee were sitting, would have been sufficient to prevent the old section 36 being brought up again, but though I believe they influenced the minds of 4 out of 5 of the Committee, they have had no effect on the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. I am perfectly willing to accept the hon'ble member's statement, that the onus of proving that section 36 should be omitted lies with us. So much has been said and written on the subject, that I will not waste the time of the Council by any lengthened remarks, but will endeavour to summarize the arguments against the section. We say that Government should never have attempted the inspection of prime-movers. They tried it for 9 years and then gave it up, retaining the power to extend the Act to prime-movers if it was found necessary. Much has been made of the fact that the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce did not oppose the section then. I say he was far too diplomatic to demand any further concession at that time. Government had withdrawn the application of the Act from prime-movers, and it would have been folly to have pressed for more. After a further experience of four years, with not a single accident to life or limb, and with much more knowledge of the subject, we are justified in asking that all reference to prime-movers should be omitted. We assert that there is no danger to the public safety that can be averted by annual inspection of prime-movers; that a rigorous inspection is being daily, hourly, carried on by an engineer who has received from Government a certificate of proficiency in this special work. The public safety, so cared for by Government, is the safety of this one man and one or two assistants engaged in cleaning and oiling the engines, their whole attention is devoted to its working. The safe working of which is so necessary to the remainder of the machinery. This incessant inspection renders the annual inspection by Government quite unnecessary, and indeed it has been shown that this latter may often do more harm than good. We do not express only our opinion or only of those who are interested parties. We are able to state that the locomotive superintendents of our railways, the inspector of machinery to the dockyard; the engineer of the Bombay Municipality have all expressed their opinion that the Government inspector of prime-movers is neither necessary or advisable for the public safety. If it is said Government has no intention of using the power given in this section, I would reply that, only last December, the millowners' association were informed there was a proposal before Government to extend the Act to prime-movers. This was owing to a dispute between a mill agent at Broach and the Collector as to whether the inspector had any legal right to state on a boiler certificate that it should be worked at a reduced pressure on account of a steam chest which had been repaired and declared by a Bombay professional engineer to be stronger than ever.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moore said: In the discussion on the Act of 1887, considerable concessions were made to millowners in consequence of which Sir Frank Forbes Adam was content to allow the provisionary power of section 36 to stand, and now after a lapse of four years there were honorable members who wished to do away with that provision, because, amongst other reasons, Government has not been called upon to exercise the power they possessed. I would ask whether any case of Mr. Carmichael's has come to notice, occur, which was well within the range of probability, and the power of section 36, as proposed by the Hon'ble Sir R. West, was taken away from Government, how were they to meet it? It is far better to leave the provision at hand to meet such a contingency than have to frame one when occasion demanded it. I have listened to the arguments honorable members have brought forward, and I am quite at a loss to understand what possible complaint they have against this discretionary.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said:—With regard to this amendment, I beg leave to observe that in discussing it I discard from my mind the circumstance of its being a sort of re-enactment. No doubt section 36 was dropped in a spirit of conciliation, and, no doubt, also that so far it has not proved to be a hardship, but I am now inclined to treat it as a new measure [illegible] with it as such. Practically, it will be a kind of [illegible] respective legislation, and the fact of its having not been *at all* required for the past five years that it has existed is, I think, an argument more *against*, than *for*, its retention. Of course, if it be thought that a necessity may arise in future for the inspection of prime-movers, it can surely be met by legislation *at the time*, but past experience based on a long period does not warrant such an apprehension. The amendment, it is to be noted, proposes to give power to the Government to bring prime-movers in the same category as boilers whenever they think fit to do so; but that is no answer to the objection that there is no necessity whatsoever for legislation on the subject. I believe honorable members are pretty equally divided on it; so, it would not, I humbly think, be satisfactory that the objectionable provision should be carried by a bare majority, or by the vote of your Excellency; especially as those, or some of those, who, I believe, are opposed to this section are men who have actual experience in the matter of boilers and prime-movers. It is, therefore, due to the Council that those who are for retaining section 37 in one shape or another—and the amendment practically amounts to nothing less than that—should prove that a case has been clearly made out for legislation on the subject. To my mind the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West's amendment clearly shows that no such case has been made out, but that a necessity may possibly arise in future to meet which Government should have power. If it is sought to provide against possible danger in the future it cannot be said that the apprehension of such danger is based on any facts which have occurred during the long existence of mills and other factories which have been using boilers and prime-movers in Bombay. Prospective legislation, as honorable members know, is to be deprecated, especially if it is likely to lead to vexatious interference with that enterprising body of merchants to whom the prosperity of our great mill industry is entirely due. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I consider it my duty to vote against the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik said: At the last meeting of this Council the honorable Mover, it will be remembered, remarked, when moving the insertion once more of section 36, that the opinion of Government in favour of reviving the section was based upon its merits. Bearing this observation in mind, I venture to submit a few considerations to the Council based chiefly upon the merits of this amendment. And I desire in the first place to remind the Council that we are dealing with a highly technical bill, and especially a highly technical point embodied in this section. Your Excellency remarked on the last occasion, and remarked rightly I think, that except the Honourable Mr. Wadia, now in England, we had none amongst us here competent enough to speak with the voice and authority of an expert. It seems to me therefore that our decision as to whether this clause should remain part of the Bill must depend upon the decision on the technical point as to whether in the interests of safety this discretional examination of prime-movers is either necessary or advisable. We have, in the first place, to appeal to past experience on this subject as indicated in the information which Government have at their command, and secondly, to the view which practical and professional men or experts take of it. Now it was the information which Government had at their disposal in regard to the past administration of the Act which guided the Select Committee in framing the first part of their report which bore on this section. The honourable Mover told us at the last meeting that that report was the result of a compromise. I cannot say that it was not. But to that I say, can an illogical compromise hold water? You first give up optional inspection, but in the same breath you introduce compulsory inspection. Can compulsory inspection be considered a logical sequance of the abandonment of optional inspection and now that you see reasons to give up compulsory inspection, you go back to optional inspection. Is this logically consistent? When it was seen that the obligations regarding the inspection of prime-movers arising from the adoption of such a compromise were clearly calculated to hamper trade and industry, and that even in the interests of safety such inspection, was not at all necessary, it was evident that the adoption of such a compromise became unnecessary. The real point is this. Is Government inspection of prime-movers in the interest of public safety, either direct or optional through notification, necessary or desirable? The Select Committee decided that optionalGovernment inspection was not necessary or desirable. On this point, at all events there was no difference of opinion. The Select Committee recorded their reasons for this decision. One of the reasons was that in the past administration of the Act of 1873 great difficulties arose in respect of applying the Act to prime-movers. It was on this account doubtless that direct examination of prime-movers by inspectors was dispensed with in the Act of 1887. Government, however, duly reserved an optional power of inspection by notification in the Act of 1887. To this even a gentlemanof Sir Forbes Adam's calibre could not object. He perhaps thought that in course of time this would be done away with and so he consented. But since 1887 Government discovered that no occasion had arisen in any single instance to apply even this discretional power. Such being the tendency of legislation on this subject, one would, naturally expect Government to give up this power, and so it was unanimously given up in the Select Committee. The Committee felt that if at any future time any occasions did arise for the exercise even of this optional power, it was quite competent to Governmentto provide for them by future legislation.These facts and reasons hold good even now when the compromise referred to is rejected. They show that the decision to dispense with section 36 was founded on the merits of the case. The fact that no where in England or on the continent of Europe or in any part of the world, has legislation of this character been had recourse to is most important. The Mill-owner's Association suggests that Government would be pleased to consult the best professional opinion on the subject or to permit the Association to consult such expert opinion and submit it to Government and they feel sure that their view will be uphald by such professional opinion, and no grounds will be found for closing prime-movers as more dangerous than other machinery developing great but controlable power. But what the millowners have not done and what the Government, so far as we know, have not done in the way of actually consulting expert opinion and placing it before Government has been done by my honorable friend, Mr. Forrest. He has, I think, done signal service to the public as well as to Government. He has been at considerable pains to collect what I regard as the best available body of professional opinion in Bombay on the point, and he has placed it at the service of Government with a letter on the subject. This letter was marked "confidential," but, as the Hon. Mover of the Bill said on the last last occasion, there is nothing of a confidentiel or secret nature about those opinions. These opinions bear so vilately on the point that I would, with permission of your Excellency quote them here for the information of this Council. I feel sure that when the Council hears these expert opinions they will have no hesitation in making up their minds. They are the opinions of men eminent in their profession, who are in no way interested in this bill. Their impartial opinions must, therefore, carry considerable weight with the Government and the public generally. The question referred to these experts was whether on the grounds of the public safety an inspection of prime movers was necessary or desirable. The first opinion is that of Mr. Sarjent, Assistant Loco Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway workshops. He says, "I do not think on the grounds of public safety an inspection of prime-movers is a necessity. . . There are several reasons rendering the inspection of boilers necessary that do not apply to prime-movers. No inspection will guard against break-downs arising from neglect of lubrication or repairs are required." Mr. Trevethick, the Loco-Superintend, of the G. I. P., remarks, "I do not think that public safety would be secured by the examination of engines by Government Inspectors. . . If there are any flaws, I do not think that subsequent examination is likely to disclose them." Mr. Carroll, Loco: Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway work-shops, and President of the "Boiler Commission," says, "I am against Government taking power to inspect prime-movers. . . The object of Government being to protect the lives of the employes in factories as well as the public little or nothing of this will be obtained by interference with prime-movers. . . I do not agree that it is wise to give the power generally." This is also the opinion of Mr. Crawford, Loco Superintendent, Broach also by the honorable mover. Then, again, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Engineer to the Municipality, says:—"In my opinion the periodical inspection by a Government Inspector of prime-movers is neither necessary nor desirable." The last expert, referred to by the Honorable Mr. Forrest is Mr. Jackson, late loco Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, who says, "I think you would do well to oppose such legislation which I am sure would be found more or less troublesome . . . Of course much would depend upon the manner in which the proposed authority may be used: in the hands of a really competent inspector who studied the convience of owners, it might work fairly well, but you must be prepared for the reverse . . . I know something as to the working of the old Acts which provided for the inspection of prime-movers for I, with two collegues, were appointed a sort of court to hear appeals from the of the inspector under the Act. We heard several appeals and, I believe, that in every case we upset the inspector's ruling." Then, there are the opinions of Government servants which your Lordship has ruled, shall not be placed before Council, which support the same view. One last remark I have to make is that in enacting a measure of this kind Government have nothing to gain; they have no object in view other than to look to the safety of the lives and limbs of the workmen and if that object is attained without having recourse to provisions which are likely to needlessly hamper trade and industry it is desirable that such provisions should give way. For these reasons, which to my mind make

gentlemen with all the facts before him, and on which Mr. Wadia joined, but no sooner was the draft published than they changed their minds, and placed the Select Committee in the ludicrous position that three of its members the majority were against an opinion, which had been adopted in its report. I think I may safely say that the vacillation of an opinion in that way is not one which should have great weight with the Government or the public. Mr. Wadia also changed his views. He held a particular opinion when the Bill was introduced into Council, that opinion was contested in the Select Committee, and he assented to sections 36 and 37, and reported in favour of them, and that report should supersede any transitory opinion that he had formed prior to that report. The whole purpose of a Select Committee is that matters embodied in a Bill should be debated in a familiar manner until some general consensus of opinion is arrived at. Mr. Wadia with us arrived at the opinion that the draft as it now stands before the Council was the right shop the Bill should take. He, too, when the Bill was announced and published in its new shape must have had some new influence brought to bear on him, and which, I must say, must have been sinister from the way in which he turned round. Having changed his opinion it deprived the one he held now of any weight. The very amendments of Mr Wadia showed that he accepted the principle of the inspection of prime movers, for if honorable members will take the trouble to look at them, they will see that by his amendments to section 36 and 37 he intended to give additional power to he Collector to give notice to owners if he considered engines defective and fully to maintain the power of the inspector to examine the engines under section 37 This then was the opinion of the other gentlemen who changed his mind after leaving the Committee. It is perfectly clear that he was subjected to influence of some kind or sther, and he oscillated like a pendulum and his opinion as such after these vacillations and oscillations is of little or no value at all. We stand in this position that two gentlemen who have changed sides, so to speak have shown by their variation and vacillation that their opinion is of no value. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia is a perfectly straightforward and honorable man for whom I have every possible regard. I may say I don't know any one in Bombay for whom I have a greater regard, but I must say I can attribute no value to his opinion on this subject. He has written himself down as a man not to be trusted to on this occasion. Mr. Wadia was examined by the Committee of 1885, when his opinion could be subjected to something like an analytical process, and what was the result of his examination when taken in conjunction with other people? It was a comparison of expert opinions. The expert opinions now laid before us by Mr. Forrest are open to very considerable amount of discussion as I will show. With regard to these it is perfectly fair to make these observations to my honorable friend, Mr. Forrest. He addressed a letter to Government, marked confidential, dated the 30th May, 1891. This letter came into my hands as a member of Government in the regular course of business, and in my opinion and that of my honorable colleagues I felt that these expert opinions, marked "confidential," as well as the letter accompanying them, were intended for the private and personal information of members of the Government, and I individually was prevented from making enquiries suitable and pertinent because of the confidential nature of the communication. I find, however, that these opinions are placed in the hands of non-official members of the Council, and has influenced their views on the matter materially. The Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy were influenced. I say, without attributing any moral wrong or intentional departure from the right course, that this was not fair to the Government and, the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest when communicating these opinions to other members of the Council ought not to have marked them confidential—he ought to have made them equally open to discussion by all persons. I say this deprives these opinions of any weight they may have because we cannot analyse them even as they stand. If they are looked at by honorable members they will be found to convey very much less than they might appear to indicate. They are open first to that objection that experts are always in inclined to take the side which consults them, and that is very natural because the questions are put in a particular aspect, and one's mind naturally takes the view which agrees with those that consult it. It implies no dishonesty on the part of experts, the persons who call for their opinions a not dishonest bias by the way which the question have been put to them. Mr. Trevethick says, "I don't think public safety would be secured by the examination of engines by Government inspectors." No one says that it would be secured, but the question is would it be to any extent furthered? He does not say that it would not tend to make engines safer by having their defects pointed out. Next Mr. Trevethick says, "Granted that the man in charge is well selected, I do not see anything more can be done." Now, I cannot even consent to this point. He may be engineer, but we know that a certificate may be technically qualified to take charge of a certain class of prime movers without having had the experience and practice necessary to the competent management of running machinery." Well you see that the selection of your man is no guarantee, even if he is well selected, and you are not secure with your machinery and the keeping it in proper control. If by inspection you get some additional security then inspection is obviously an advantage, and additional security to the lives and limbs of people about them. I will now turn to Mr. Carroll, and here is a very striking instance of the views professional and expert gentlemen take according to the aspect of the case presented to them. In his letter he thinks primemovers can get on very well without inspection by Government, and is against the use of such powers embodied in sections 36 and 337 of the Bill as it stands, not such power as I propose to introduce it. This is the abstract opinion of Mr. Carroll, and we may compare it with a practical opinion, and he being a practical man surely his opinion in a practical case is oftentimes the value of an abstract opinion. What he said in a practical case was in connection with the cotton manufacturing company at Broach, whose engine had burst. There was a difficulty in getting the company to see what was the right thing to do—I suppose the real difficulty was in getting them to do it—and Mr. Carroll says on that occasion, "I suggest that the Act should be applied in such cases until the engines be put in good order again." Here we have the practical man in opposition to the abstract man. What Act was it he wished to be introduced?—the Act of 1887. The Act as we wish to have it in the present Bill now before the Council. The Act of 1887 was specifically introduced in order to meet emergencies. That is the power which existed and he (Mr. Carroll) saw "no reason why it should not be used in that case especially to the mofussil, where the standard quality in the engines is not so good as in Bombay, but I do not agree that it is wise to give the power generally." We all agree that it is not desirable to give the power, but simply to maintain the law as it is. But gentlemen opposite desire to extinguish it, and here is one of their strongest witnesses giving evidence against them. It is impossible to have evidence more directly telling than that, and if this was a case before a court the plaintiff would tremble in his shoes and immediately make a compromise by giving up seven-eights of his case. Mr. Rienzi Walton also gives his opinion on the draft Bill as put before him. He says it is not necessary or advisable to have periodical inspection. That is exactly the position of the Government, and we have nothing in his opinion, which goes against the occasional introduction of the Act, if there is a specific reason for it. Here we have a strong case against periodical inspection, and an equally strong case for occasional inspection when necessary. There is also a little more. Has says, "I do not think it advisable"—he is speaking of periodical inspection, so this is not of value, but let that pass—"I do not think advisable because it would place in the hands of inspectors the power to dismantle any prime mover, or to remove any fly-wheel at any time and thus completely stop the work of a factory." Here we have the disadvantage of taking "exparte" opinions. They are always open to the objection that they only represent the view of those who obtain them. Nothing can be clearer than that here the case is viewed as if Government intended to place prime movers under section 7 clause 2, the same as applies to boilers. The Hon'ble Mr. Forrest should have drawn Mr. Walton's attention to that section, and I would say that he being an honorable professional gentleman his opinion would have been different. Mr. Jackson says "you be prepared for the reverse, and what happened under the old Act is likely to happen again at some time or other." It is rather interesting to know what did happen under the old Act. Mr. Jackson's memory on this point is a little at fault. He says, "I know something as to the working of the old Acts which provided for the inspection of prime movers. For about 1875 I with two colleagues (General White of the Mint and Mr. Mathews of the B. B. and C. I.) were appointed a sort of court to hear appeals from the decisions of the Inspector under the Act. We heard several appeals and I believe that in every case we upset the inspector's ruling." In that passage the inspection it would seemi was not only vicious and useless thing but extremely pernicious in every way upset that this commission on which Mr. Jackson sat to hear appeals, exercised the most useful function in upsetting the decisions of the inspectors. But that was not so. We some time ago, desiring to have full information as to actual facts on this matter, got together some statistics on the point. I can assure honorable members that Mr. Jackson's memory is entirely at fault. I will read a few passages as what really took place beginning with the Act of 1873. For the official year 1874-75 the results extended over only seven months, during that time 93 engines were examined and the examination brought to light several serious defects. Two accidents occurred to prime movers during that seven months, fortunately not attended with loss of life or injury to persons. It appears that these accidents would have been avoided if certain suggestions had been carried out—that is not a bad bases for section 37 as it stands now. No appeals were received during this period. In 1875-6 137 engines were examined and they were found generally to be in a satisfactory state and the inspector had no particular fault to find. The importance of that is that it shows the inspector was not overmeddlesome; he found little to find fault with and he found fault with very little. One appeal was instituted and the inspector was upheld. After quoting further statistics Sir Raymond said: The inspectors were generally upheld when appeals were made and it shows that Mr. Jackson's memory is not to be relied upon. This shows the value of professional opinions without cross-examination What does this gentleman's opinion go for? Why that when you have a really competent inspector the Act will work fairly well—that is section 37 as it stands now,—his only objection is that you must sometimes be prepared for the reverse and the basis on which he relies for the reverse entirely breaks down because it is founded on a memory that is defective. The Hon'ble Sir R. West then went on to examine the evidence taken before the Commission of 1885 and concluded by saying: The millowners press their views upon us. They are quite right to do so. But we are also right in looking at the question from every side. That is the proper function of this Government and of this Council. The report presented by the Select Committee was intended to be the views of the majority as well as they could be, and if the majority of the Committee new resile from its views they go for nothing. If they don't agree with the report it goes for nothing and the arguments advanced are worth nothing because they are abandoned by those who held them.

His Excellency the Governor said: As a remark of mine at the second reading of the Bill, *viz.*, that Government would oppose the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest's amendment, and would vote for the second reading, has been specially alluded to, I desire to explain to my honorable colleagues why I took the course I did. The motion before the Council was that "the Bill be read a second time." It is quite contrary to Parliamentary practice to allow an amendment to be moved on a second reading. A vote is taken, Aye or No, on the Bill as a whole. But the rules of procedure of this Council appeared to me at the time to admit of an amendment being moved; and, although I thought then, and still think, such procedure most inconvenient, I consented to Mr. Forrest moving his amendment. Subsequently the Hon'ble Mr. Latham advised the Council that whatever the wording of the rules might be it had never been the practice of the Council to admit amendments on a second ruling. Mr. Latham had more experience of the practice of the Council than any one, and I was glad to find the practice here followed on the lines of Parliamentary procedure at home, and therefore in the end decided that Mr. Forrest's amendment should be moved when the Bill was taken in detail, and not at the second reading. My remark, therefore, as to the course Government would take, made before Mr. Latham gave us his advice, was a great measure prompted by a desire to adhere to what I feel convinced is the most convenient course, *viz.*, to take a direct vote at the second reading on the Bill as it comes up from the Select Committee. That course does not exclude the widest possible amendments being subsequently moved. As a matter of fact, we know that in England Bills are sometimes so altered in Commitee of the House as to emerge scarcely recognizable by their draftsmen, and in deciding on negativing Mr. Forrest's amendment at the second reading I had in mind that he would have the opportunity, and as I considered a far more fitting opportunity, of moving it at the detail stage. There was at the same time another and a not unimportant consideration in my mind. Mr. Forrest's view was, as far as I could make out, even after Mr. Javerilal Yajnik had reversed his opinion, the view of the minority of the Select Committee, and I don't think it would be by any means convenient or indeed fair to the additional members of this Council for Government to initiate a practice of supporting the minority of the Select Committee at the second reading of the Bill. Higher authority has imposed this stage of consideration by a Select Committee on the Council, and it seems to me that it is more constitutional for the executive members of the Council to accept at the second reading the view of the majority than of the minority of the Select Committee. The position was unusual owing to the Select Committee; and under the circumstances I believe the opinion I gave as to what course Government would take was convenient as being most likely to avoid confusion in procedure, and was constitutional. Passing to the motion before the Council I trust it will not be overlooked that Government has not turned a deaf ear to the representations of our honorable colleagues, and those of outside opinion. This amendment of my honorable colleague and a subsequent one shew that those representations opposing as they did certain recommendations of the Select Committee, were given due regard to by Government, and were of sufficient weight to warrant Government in supporting the recommendations of the Select Committee no further than the second reading. It has been assumed in some quarters that if Government did not press the adoption of the Bill as it came from the Select Committee, Government could not revert to this part of the principle of the Bill as originally introduced. Government, on the other hand, see no reason whatever for any such assumption. After due consideration it thought it wise to retain the permissive power which the Act of 1887 gave it, and it is consistent now that the Select Committee has repudiated the compromise into which it entered in adhering to its first idea. Now what is it that this amendment of my honorable colleagues will secure? Will it give Government new powers or more drastic powers? By no means will it give Government a renewal of powers which Government has employed unnecessarily and tyrannically. By no means. It simply re-enacts a permissive power which Government has had for the last four years, and which it has not, on the showing of the opponents to the provision, misused. Our honorable colleague from Sind discussed the point as if Government was proposing to take to itself powers it has never hitherto had, and which, if given, it might possibly, if not probably, use unnecessarily and to the hindrance of enterprise. If his speech had been directed to section 37 of the Select Committee's Bill it would have been at least a legitimate argument, but seeing that the proposition is merely the re-enactment of a clause giving powers to Government which it has not misused, and which it has had for some four years, it appeared to me that he showed an unjustified apprehension. It is inconceivable that Government would wish to hamper the investment of capital in business by an unnecessary meddling with well managed business, it has not done so in the past, and there is no reason why it should do so in the future; but it is legitimate for Government to adhere to the opinion it entertained in 1887 that it would be a wise precaution to include these permissive powers, in case instances of recalcitrant or ignorant owners of prime-movers should present themselves, in order that due care might be taken, by expert examination of the lives of employees, and I must repeat what my honorable colleague has already pointed out, that there was no dissentient voice to the inclusion of these powers in 1887. It has been suggested that this or that honorable member had ideas in his mind which induced him not to dissent to the proposal. That is an argument which never can carry weight. A man or a body of men must be judged by what they say and do, not by what they may have had in their minds but did not do. Public form is the only true criterion of a man's thoughts and actions. If any honorable member had in his mind in 1887 an objection to this provision, it was within his competence to have moved an amendment, even only pro forma, and to give him an opportunity of stating his objections. None did so, and the body individually or collectively must be judged by what it said and did, not by what it left unsaid or undone. Yet some honorable members are apparently ready to ignore now that unanimous opinion of only four years back, and take away from Government a power which it has not misused, and which, for all that they can say or know, it might be desirable for Government to have had very soon after they had struck this permissive section out of the Bill, and the Bill had become law. It is argued that because no such powers are reserved in any other part of the world, a statement which I accept on the authority of the parties making it, but which Government has no opportunity of substantiating. Therefore it is unnecessary to have them in Bombay; but it appears to me that that argument is amply met by the fact that no less a person than Mr. Carroll, who has with justice been referred to as a competent critic, knowing that the power existed, and notwithstanding the fact that he objects to any practice of Government examining prime-movers, advised that in the Broach case the powers should be put in force. I think the proposal of Government has been opposed too much on the assumption—though, from the experience of some years, unwarranted assumption, that careful owners of prime-movers will be hampered and interfered with by officious inspectors. There is no past experience to justify any such assumption; it is not to the interests of Government to meddle with trade unnecessarily any more than it is to the true interests of owners of prime-movers to have their engines without proper supervision. The arguments of our honorable colleagues, who have opposed this amendment have represented the wishes of the owners of engines. Government are not justified in taking only a partial view; they are bound to consider also the welfare and safety of employes about engines. Our honorable colleagues without being able to show that this power has ever been arbitrarily employed, and with no power to foresee whether or not such powers may not be most desirable at my moment in the future desire to deprive Government of that power of interfering in the interests of the employed. That is an opposition which Government after giving a careful regard to all the arguments adduced to support it considers itself justified in resisting. We are not asking for any additional powers, or for a repetition of powers we have previously misused, we are simply asking for a re-enactment of a permissive power, the inclusion of which in the Bill may for all that any one can say prove at any moment to have been a most wise precaution.

On the question being put to Council the amendment was carried by a majority of nine to three, Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, Mr. Forrest, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram voting with the minority.

Section 36 of the original Bill was then allowed to stand as part of the Bill.

The preamble title and schedule with the addition of the words "and prime-movers" were also adopted.

The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West then proposed, as suggested by his Excellency at the last sitting, the addition of a new clause (3) to section 23 providing for the publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the particulars of any case in which an engineer into whose conduct an enquiry shall have been directed by Government fails to deposit his certificate with the Commission when called upon to do so, or withdraw beyond the limits of the Presidency of Bombay.

The amendment was agreed to.

BOMBAY GENERAL CLAUSES ACT.

Bill No. 2 of 1891, "A Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886, was on the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, read a third time without discussion.

Council rose at 2 p.m, after sitting three hours, and will meet again on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present:—Brigade-Surgeons S. O'B. Banks and G. A. Maconachie; Colonels G. L. C. Merewhether and W. H. Wilson; Captain W. P. Walshe; Messrs. E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, J. R. Duxbury, J. F. Fernandez, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, T. B. Kirkham, and S. A. Nathan; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Meherjeebhai Rastamjee Setna, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh; Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar; Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabjee, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Norotumdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Eknath Ragunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhai Jumabhay Laljee, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohundas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Cursetjee Kama, Jamshedjee Palonjee Kapadya, Jaya Karadi Lingu, H. M. Phipson, K. M. Shroff, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Kaikhosaro Naoroji

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first business on the agenda paper was the election of a member of the Standing Committee in place of Captain Sir Henry Morland, deceased.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy nominated Mr. Grattan Geary and, in doing so, said:—We have now to elect a member of the Standing Committee in place of our late lamented colleague, Sir Henry Morland, a man who from his qualification, and long experience, no less than by the warm interest he took in all matters connected with the welfare of the city, was eminently fitted to take a leading place in the work of the Corporation. In selecting a successor to Sir Henry they should endeavour therefore to apppoint a gentleman who from his training, position and experience was able to do full justice to the office and to command the confidence and respect of the citizens generally. He had therefore much pleasure in nominating Mr. Grattan Geary, an old and tried member of the Corporation, with which he had been connected, on and off, ever since June 1876. He had at different times been selected to serve on the Town Council and the Standing Committee,—and in April 1889 he received from them the highest honour which the Corporation could confer on any one of its members—namely, the appointment of President. Mr. Geary was an old inhabitant of Bombay and he would bring to the discharge of his duties, if elected, an experience of Municipal matters gained not only in this city, but in countries where for centuries past Municipal institutions had been fostered—that was, in England and in France.

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the proposition.

Dr. Thomas Blaney proposed the name of Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas. The gentleman he nominated was, he said, an energetic and zealous member of the Corporation; and if they returned him he, (Dr. Blaney) was quite certain he would do his duty as faithfully, as honestly, and as zealously as he had performed it in that Corporation. It was not necessary for him to delate at any length on Dr. Viegas's qualifications; suffice it say that he was eminently qualified for the office. That Corporation had existed for seventeen years and during the whole of that time the community represented by Dr. Viegas had never had one of its members on the Standing Committee. Therefore, he thought that when so favourable an opportunity as the present offered to nominate a gentleman of that community for a place in the Committee it would only be gracious on the part of the Corporation to return him.

Mr. Talyarkhan said he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The ballot was then opened, and shortly after it had closed at 4 o'clock, the scrutineers, Messrs. H. W. Barrow, J. W. Smith, Sorabjee Cooper, and J. Leask reported that 30 votes had been given for Mr. Geary and 32 for Dr. Viegas.

The president thereupon announced that Dr. Viegas had been duly elected.

The president afterwards proposed a vote of thanks to the scrutineers which, having been seconded by Mr. E. Khote, was carried.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas moved that Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner, should be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute caused by the death of Captain Sir Henry Morland. He said he did not think they could do better than elect their energetic Commissioner to the office, he (Mr. Hurkinsondas) feeling sure that Mr. Acworth was the proper person to represent the interest of the Corporation on that Board.

Mr. Mooljee B. Bharbhaya seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

THE PROPOSED BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The Corporation then resumed consideration of the draft building by-laws.

Section 23 which had been proposed for approval at a previous meeting, again came forward. The section is as follows:—"Every person who shall erect a new building shall comply with such of the following regulations with respect to the timbers and wood-work of new buildings as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case; that is to say,—

Floor Joists.

He shall (subject as hereinafter provided) cause all floor joists to be of the scantlings hereinafter prescribed, and to have a bearing at each end of not less than half the width of the girder on which they rest, and of not less than 6 inches when bearing on a wall-plate.

Scantlings according to maximum distance from centre to centre of Girders in feet.

Lt. of Spans not exceeding	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Dimensions.					
6'	5" by 3"	6" by 3"	6½" by 3"	6½" by 3"	6½" by 4"	6½" by 4"
8'	5" by 4"	6" by 4"	6½" by 4"	6½" by 4½"	6½" by 5"	6½" by 5"
10'	5" by 5"	6" by 5"	6½" by 5"	6½" by 6"	6½" by 6"	6½" by 6½"
12'	5" by 6"	6" by 6"	6½" by 6"	6½" by 6½"	6½" by 7"	6½" by 7½"
14'	5" by 7"	6" by 7"	6½" by 7"	6½" by 7½"	6½" by 8"	6½" by 8½"
16'	5" by 8"	6" by 8"	6½" by 8"	6½" by 8½"	6½" by 9"	6½" by 9½"
18'	5" by 9"	6" by 9"	6½" by 9"	6½" by 9½"	6½" by 10"	6½" by 10½"
20'	5" by 10"	6" by 10"	6½" by 10"	6½" by 10½"	6½" by 11"	6½" by 11½"
22'	5" by 11"	6" by 11"	6½" by 11"	6½" by 11½"	6½" by 12"	6½" by 12½"
24'	5" by 12"	6" by 12"	6½" by 12"	6½" by 12½"	6½" by 13"	6½" by 13½"
26'	5" by 13"	6" by 13"	6½" by 13"	6½" by 13½"	6½" by 14"	6½" by 14½"
28'	5" by 14"	6" by 14"	6½" by 14"	6½" by 14½"	6½" by 15"	6½" by 15½"
30'	5" by 15"	6" by 15"	6½" by 15"	6½" by 15½"	6½" by 16"	6½" by 16½"

He shall not (except as hereinafter provided) cause floor joists to be distant more than *twelve inches* from centre to centre.

Provided, however, that the scantlings or the distance from centre to centre off of joists may with the previous sanction in writing of the Commissioner be varied or redistributed, but to such extent only that the deflection in the centre according to any recognised formula shall not exceed *one-fortieth of an inch* for every foot of length.

He shall not cause any floor the joists whereof are of the scantlings, hereinbefore prescribed, to be exposed to a greater strain than *one and a half hundredweight* distributed load per square foot of area, including the weight of the floor.

Girders.

He shall cause all girders to be of teak and (subject as hereinafter provided) of the scantlings, hereinafter prescribed, and to have at each end, in the direction of their length, a minimum bearing of *nine inches* in the case of girders whose length in the clear does not exceed *fifteen feet* and of *twelve inches* in the cast of girders whose length in the clear exceeds *fifteen feet*.

Maximum distance from centre to centre of Girders in feet.

Lt. of Spans not exceeding	5			6			7			8			9			10		
	B.	D.	B. D2	B.	D.	B. D2	B.	D.	B. D2	B.	D.	B. D2	B.	D.	B. D2	B.	D.	B. D2
6'	3½	6½	345·805	4½	8½	414·474	5½	9½	483·553	5½	9½	532·632	5½	10½	621·711	6½	10½	690·790
8'	4	7	497·370	5	9½	596·844	6	10½	696·918	6½	11	795·792	6½	11	894·740	7	12½	993·689
10'	4½	7½	676·955	6½	10½	812·370	6½	11½	947·785	7½	12½	1083·100	7½	12½	1353·290	7½	13½	1768·120
12'	5	8½	884·210	6½	11½	1061·052	7½	12½	1237·894	8	13½	1411·736	8½	14½	1601·578	8½	14½	2298·100
14'	5½	9½	1119·060	7½	12½	1342·800	7½	13½	1566·712	8½	14½	1790·528	9½	15½	2011·344	9½	16½	2765·16
16'	6	10	1381·980	7½	13½	1657·986	8½	14½	1934·212	9½	15½	2210·728	10	16½	2486·744	10	18	3319·220
18'	6½	10½	1671·710	8½	14½	2006·052	8½	15½	2340·394	10	16½	2674·736	10½	17½	3008·078	10½	18	3978·951
20'	6½	11	1989·475	8½	15½	2387·370	9½	16½	2785·265	10½	17½	3183·160	11½	18½	3581·055	11	19	

Provided, however, that the scantlings or the distance from centre to centre of girders may with the previous sanction in writing of the Commissioner be varied or redistributed, but to such extent only that the deflection in the centre according to any recognised formula shall not exceed *one-fortieth of an inch* for every foot of length.

He shall not cause any floor, the girders whereof are of the scantlings, hereinbefore prescribed, to be exposed to a greater strain than *one and a-half hundredweight* distributed load per square foot of area, including the weight of the floor.

Trusses for Tiled Roofs.

He shall cause all trusses for tiled roofs to be of teak and of the scantlings hereinafter prescribed.

SPANS.	Tie-Beam. Length.	Tie-Beam. Breadth.	Tie-Beam. Depth.	Principals. Length.	Principals. Breadth.	Principals. Depth.	King-Post. Length.	King-Post. Breadth.	King-Post. Depth.
	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	In.
XII.	15	3	4½	7½	3	5	5½	3	6
XIV.	17	3	5	9	3	6	6½	3	6
XVI.	19	3½	5	10	3	6	7½	3	6
XVIII.	21	3½	5	11½	3½	6	8½	3½	6
XX.	23	3½	6	12½	3½	6	7	3½	6
XXII.	25	4	7	14	3½	7	7½	3½	6
	No2						Queen-post Truss.		
XXIV.	14½	4½	7	9½	4	6	5	4	6
XXVI.	15½	4½	8	10½	4	6	5½	4	6
XXVIII.	16½	4½	9	11½	4½	6	6	4½	6
XXX.	17½	5	9	12	4½	6	6	4½	6

SPANS.	Struts. Length.	Struts. Breadth.	Struts. Depth.	Straining Beams. Length.	Straining Beams. Breadth.	Straining Beams. Depth.	Straining Sills. Length.	Straining Sills. Breadth.	Straining Sills. Depth.
	Ft.	Ins.	Ins.	Ft.	Ins.	Ins.	Ft.	Ins.	Ins.
XII.	3½	3	2½	...	..	..	...	...	...
XIV.	3½	3	2½	...	..	..	...	...	...
XVI.	4½	3	2½	...	..	..	...	...	...
XVIII.	5½	3½	2½	...	..	..	...	...	...
XX.	6	3½	3	...	..	..	...	...	...
XXII.	6½	3½	3½	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Queen-post Truss.								
XXIV.	5	3	2½	8½	4	6	8½	4	3
XXVI.	5½	3½	2½	9½	4	6	9½	4	3
XXVIII.	5½	3½	3	10	4½	6	10	4½	3
XXX.	6	3½	3½	10½	4½	6	10½	4½	3

He shall not cause trusses for tiled roofs to be distant more than ten feet from centre to centre.

Principals, Purlins, Rafters, Ridges, Battens, Wall-plates, Eave-plates, and Eave-boards for tiled Roofs.

He shall cause all principals, purlins, rafters, ridges, battens, wall-plates, eave-plates, and eave-boards for tiled roofs to be of teak and of the respective scantlings hereinafter prescribed.

Spans.	Principals. Trusses, 8 feet apart. B"	D"	Principals. Trusses, 10 feet apart. B"	D"	Purlins. Trusses, 8 feet apart. B"	D"	Purlins. Trusses, 10 feet apart. B"	D"	Common Rafters. At 18 inches central distance. B"	D"	Common Rafters. At 15 inches central distance. B"	D"	Ridges. Trusses, 8 feet apart. B"	D"	Ridges. Trusses, 10 feet apart. B"	D"
XII.	3	4	3	5	4	5½	4½	6½	2	3	1½	2½	2½	6½	2½	7½
XIV.	3	4½	3	5½	4½	6	5	7	2	3	2	2½	2½	6½	2½	7½
XVI.	3	5	3½	6½	4½	6½	5	7½	2½	3½	2	3	2½	7	2½	8
XVIII.	3½	5½	3½	6½	4½	6½	5½	7½	2½	3½	2	3	2½	7	2½	8
XX.	3½	5½	3½	6½	4½	6½	5½	7½	2½	3½	2	3	2½	7½	2½	8½
XXII.	3½	5½	3½	7	4½	6½	5½	7½	2½	3½	2	3	2½	7½	2½	8½
XXIV.	4	6½	4	7½	4½	6	5	7	2½	3½	2	3	2½	7½	2½	8½
XXVI.	4	6½	4	8	4½	6½	5	7½	2½	3½	2	3	2½	7½	2½	8½
XXVIII.	4½	6½	4½	8	4½	6½	5½	7½	2½	3½	2½	3½	2½	7½	2½	8½
XXX.	4½	6½	4½	8	4½	6½	5½	7½	2½	3½	2½	3½	2½	7½	2½	8½

Spans.	Hip Rafters. Length.	Hip Rafters. Breadth.	Hip Rafters. Depth.	Jack Rafters. Length.	Jack Rafters. Breadth.	Jack Rafters. Depth.	Cut Teak Battens.	Wall-Plates. Under Trusses.	Wall-Plates. Under Purlins or Ridges on Partition Walls.	Wall-Plates. Under Hips.	Eave-plate.	Eave-board.
	Ft.	Ins.	Ins.	Ft.	Ins.	Ins.						
XII.	14	3	5½	..	..	..						
XIV.	15½	3	5½	..	..	..						
XVI.	17	3	7½	..	..	..						
XVIII.	18½	3	8	11½	3½	8½						
XX.	20	3½	9	12½	3½	9½						
XXII.	21½	4	9½	14	4	10						
XXIV.	23	4	10½	15	4½	11						
XXVI.	24½	4	11½	16	4½	11½						
XXVIII.	26	4½	12	17½	5	12						
XXX.	27½	5	12½	18½	6	10	2 in. by 1 in.—4 in central distance.	4 pieces 2 feet by 6 in. by 4 in.	1 piece 15 in. by 8 in. by 8 in.	1 piece 2 feet by 8 in. by 1 in.	2½ in. by 1 in.	4 in. by 1 in.

To this the following amendment had been proposed by Mr. E. B. Carroll, and seconded by the Honorable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, that in by-law 23 the following best struck out:—1. The words from 'floor joists' to 'including the height of the floor.' 2. The following words in the heading of the concluding para. on page 22, 'purlins, battens, wall-plates, eave-plates and eave-boards.' 3. In the concluding para. the following headings with the figures and words below therein, 'purlins, common rafters, jack rafters, cut teak battens, wall-plates, eave-plates, and eave-boards.' "That the word 'and' be inserted after the word 'rafters' in the heading to the last para. "That in the second para, under the heading 'girders,' the following changes be made:—"That the following table be substituted for the table under the heading 'maximum distance from centre to centre of girders in feet':—

Maximum distance from centre to centre of Girders in feet.

Length Spans not exceeding	1 B.	1 D.	1 B. D2	1·25 B.	1·25 D.	1·25 B. D2	1·50 B.	1·50 D.	1·50 B. D2	2 B.	2 D.	2 B. D2
10	2½	5½	69·079	3½	6½	86·349	3½	6½	103·619	4½	8½	138·158
12	2½	5½	99·474	3½	6½	124·342	3½	6½	149·211	4½	8½	198·948
14	3	6	135·385	3½	6	169·244	4	6	203·093	5½	8	270·790
16	3½	6½	176·812	4½	7½	221·052	4½	7½	265·263	6	9½	353·684
18	4	7½	223·810	4½	7½	279·770	5½	8½	335·724	7½	10	447·632
20	4½	8½	276·316	5½	8½	345·395	6½	9½	414·474	8½	11½	552·632

the adoption of the clause would be so great that building would practically be put a stop to.

Dr. Viegas thought the clause was an exceptionally hard one and he did not see why such a provision which had not been made in England, should be made in Bombay. If teak only was to be used, the cost of a building would be increased by 30 per cent. He moved as an amendment that " timber floors shall be constructed of sufficient strength to carry a minimum distributed load per square foot of area, including the weight of the floor as follows :—*chawls* and dwelling houses 1½ cwt per square foot; public buildings and offices 2 cwts; factories, mills and warehouses 2½ cwts."

Mr. E R Khote seconded the amendment, observing that, if they passed clause 23 as it stood no new buildings would be put up and consequently the Municipal revenue would be diminished.

The Commissioner pointed out that the only parts of the building in which the use of teak was proposed to be prescribed were the girders of the floors and the principal timbers of the roof, the whole of the other timbers in the house might be of any material the builder chose to use. They only prescribed that a small percentage should be of known quality.

Mr. Husambhai Visram : What is the floor to be of ?

The Commissioner : Of anything you like. It is only the girders of the floor that are to be of a certain kind of timber.

The Commissioner explained that the reason why a especial kind of timber had been prescribed for the girders was that they were exposed to a streaking strain in the centre of their length.

As to Dr. Viegas's amendment he stated that if it was carried the dimensions given in Mr. Carroll's amendment would have to be very largely increased.

Mr. Mehta asked if there was no other timber but that teak wood would do for the girders of the floor and the principal parts of the roof.

The Commissioner replied that teak was considered to be the only safe wood to be used.

Dr. Balchandra said it was a great mistake to discuss the by-laws at such meetings of laymen. It would have been much better if the Committee had taken the advice of experts. In his opinion the clause as it stood, and even as it was proposed to be amended by Mr. Carroll, was certainly one that should not be passed by the Corporation. He should propose that the word teak be deleted.

The Commissioner said if that was done the by-law would be useless, for the tables were based on the assumption that teak was to be used.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia said it was true they were only laymen, but they had appointed a committee of gentlemen who thoroughly understood building. If by-laws were to exist they must be thoroughly well made. They had to look to the safety of the lives of ten or fifteen lakhs of men. They were the custodians of public life and property in the City and they must remember that the question of life was of more consequence than that of the expense of a building.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi said unless they were thoroughly statisfied that teak was the only wood that could be used in the parts of a building which had been specified, they would not be justified in excluding other kinds of wood. Other kinds of timber were said to be equally suitable for the work specified, and, in order that the matter might be more thoroughly considered, he proposed that the further consideration of section 23 should be postponed until the last of the sections—45—was disposed of.

Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said he had no objection to the amendment. The by-law was one on which he laid great importance, but he would endeavour to meet the views of those who opposed it although he feared there were a very great many members who would wish him to be " unreasonable " (laughter)—in the matter solely in the interest of building. In the event of his striking out the word the responsibility of anything that might result from it would be with those gentlemen. Mr. Dharamsey's amendment was then carried.

Colonel Wilson proposed, and Mr. Sayani seconded, that section 26 should be approved as follows :—Every person who shall erect a new building shall, except in such case as is hereinafter provided, cause every chimney of such building to be built on solid foundations and with footings similar to the footings of the wall against which such chimney is built, and to be properly bonded into such wall. Provided, nevertheless, that such person may cause any chimney of such building to be built on sufficient corbels of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible materials, if the work so corbelled out does not project from the wall more than the thickness of the wall measured immediately below the corbel.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Colonel Wilson, seconded by Mr. Sayani, section 27 was passed in the following terms :—The words " firebrick or " having been inserted at the suggestion of Mr. Morris :—" Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the inside of every flue of such building to be properly rendered or purgetted as such flue is carried up unless the whole flue shall be lined with fire-proof piping of stoneware at least one *inch* thick and unless the spandril angles shall be filled in solid with brickwork or other incombustible material. Such person shall also cause the back or outside of such flue, which shall not be constructed so as to form part of the outer face of an external wall, to be properly rendered in every case where the brick-work of such back or outside may be constructed is less than *nine inches* thick."

Colonel Wilson moved the approval of section 28 as follows :—" Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every flue in such building, which may be intended for use in connection with any furnance, copper, steam-boiler, or close fire constructed for any purpose of trade, business or manufacture, or which may be intended for use in connection with any cooking range or cooking apparatus of such building when occupied as a hotel, tavern, or eating house, to be surrounded with firebrick at least *nine inches* thick for a distance of *ten feet* at the least in height from the floor on which such furnance, copper, steam-boiler, close fire, cooking range or cooking apparatus may be constructed or placed."

Mr. Sayani seconded.

Mr. Morris suggested that 4½ inches should be substituted for 9 inches, and, there being no objection to the alteration, the section thus amended was passed.

On the motion of Colonel Wilson, seconded by Mr. Sayani, section 29 was approved as follows :—" Every person who shall erect a brick chimney in connection with any factory or place in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is to be employed, shall cause the same to be built of good sound bricks, each capable of substaining a pressure of not less than 600lbs. to the square inch, and incapable of absorbing as much as twelve per cent. of its own weight, and shall also construct such chimney in accordance with the following rules, and in every case the thickness of brick-work prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of brick-work, of which any such chimney may be constructed :—(*a*) He shall cause such chimney to be built of a diameter at the base of not less than *one-twelth* of the height, and for a height, of at least *twenty-feet* from its base, such chimney shall be lined with fire-brick. (*b*) He shall cause the batter of such chimney to be not less than one-third of an inch to the foot. (*c*) Where the inside diameter of the chimney at the top does not exceed " four feet six inches," the thickness of the brick-work shall be as follows :—From the top of the chimney to the level of "twenty-five" feet below the top, it shall be " nine inches " in thickness. From the level of " twenty-five feet " below the top of the chimney to the level of " fifty feet " from the top, it shall be " fourteen inches and a-half " in thickness, and for each further space of "twenty-five " feet bellow the level of fifty feet from the top, the thickness shall be in like manner further increased to the extent of " four and-a-half inches." (*d*) Where the inside diameter of the chimney at the top exceeds " four feet six inches," the thickness of the brick-work shall be as follows :—From the top of the chimney to the level of " twenty-five feet" below the top,it shall be "fourteen inches" in thickness. From the level of " twenty-five feet " below the top of the chimney to the level of"fifty feet" below the top, it shall be " eighteen inches" in thickness, and for each further space of "twenty-five" below the level of "fifty feet" from the top, the thickness shall be in like manner further increased to the extent of " four and a-half inches."

Colonel Wilson moved, Mr. Sayani seconded, and it was resolved to approve section 30, which was as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a chimney of cut-stone masonry in connection with any factory or place in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is to be employed, shall construct the same in accordance with the following rules, and in every case, the thickness of masonry prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of masonry, of which any such chimney may be constructed :—(*a*) He shall cause such chimney to be built of a didmeter at the base of not less than " one-twelfth " of the height, and for a height of at least"twenty feet" from its base, such chimney shall be lined with firebrick. (*b*) He shall cause the batter of such chimney to be not less than " one-third of an inch " to the foot. (*c*) Where the inside diameter of the chimney at the top does not exceed " four feet six inches" the thickness of the masonry shall be as follows :—From the top of the chimney to the level of " twenty-five feet " below the top, it shall be "twelve inches" thick. From the level of "twenty-five" feet below the top of the chimney to the level of " fifty feet " below the top, it shall he eighteen inches thick. And for each further space of twenty five feet below the level of "fifty feet" from the top the thickness shall be in like manner further increased to the extent of " six inches." (*d*) Where the inside diameter of the chimney at the top exceeds " four feet " " six inches," the thickness of the masonry shall be as follows :—From the top of the chimney to the level of "twenty-five"feet below the the top,it shall be "eighteen inches" thick. From the level of " twenty-five feet " below the top, of the chimney to the level of " fifty feet " below the top it shall be two feet thick. And for each further space of " twenty-five feet " below the level of fifty feet from the top, the thickness shall be in like manner further increased to the extent of " six inches."

It being 5 o'clock, the Corporation then adjourned.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A LUMINOUS outburst in the sun was observed by M. Trouvelot at 10.16 a.m., Paris mean time, on June 17 last, and has now been fully described by him to the Academie des Sciences. First,a luminous spot appeared on the disc of the sun near its western limb. It was of a golden yellow tinge, and shortly afterwards a companion spot appeared a little above it. The spectroscope showed the first spot to consist of a central eruption, from which volcanic bombs were thrown to heights above the chromosphere, where they seemed to rest as dazzling balls. A few minutes later these were replaced by brilliant jets or filaments. On the next day, June 18, at 9-30 a.m., the eruption was seen to be diminishing, and it finally ceased at 2.45 p. m. There was no corresponding magnetic perturbation observed at Kew.

Dr. Elkin, the astronomer of Yale University, and formerly of the Cape of Good Hope, has, by a long series of observations on the parallel of the star Arcturus, arrived at the conclusion that it moves with the inconceivable velocity of 381 miles a second, that is to say, it would traverse the distance from London to Edinburgh between two ticks of a watch. This is 21 times faster than the speed of the earth in its orbit round the sun. Dr. Elkin also finds that Arcturus is so far away from us that his light, travelling 190,000 miles a second, takes 181 years to reach us.

" Luminous night-clouds " are now the subject of many observations, but their origin is still somothing of a mystery. They are believed by some to consist of very minute vesicles of water vapour floating at a very high altitude, and reflecting the light of the sun long after it has sunk below the horizon ; other meteorologists consider that electricity has to do with their luminosity. They are seen during the summer nights a few weeks before and after the solstice. Observations made in Germany show that their height, which does not vary to any extent, is about 83 kilometers, or nearly 50 miles, According to Professor Forster, in a paper read before the Geographical Society of Berlin, thoy travel every year from one polar zone of the earth to the other, but in doing so they pursue a spiral course round the earth.

Herr O. Jesse, of the Royal Observatory of Berlin, has recently communicated the results of his observations on these mysterious clouds to the Prussian Academy of Sciences. He finds that they are chiefly visible in the early morning hours, and move from the north-east round to the southern hemisphere, then back again to the northern. They appear in the southern hemisphere about the time of the summer solstice. But he is quite at a loss to account for their spiral and periodical movement. These clouds have been seen in England several times of late about the middle of the night, coming as usual from the north-east. It is desirable to take photographs of them, more especially spectroscopic photographs.

The " cryogene," or cold-producer, of M. Cailletet is constructed by M. Ducretet, of 75, Rue Claude Bernard, Paris, and is a very handy apparatus, consisting of two concentric cans of nickelled copper, leaving between them a narrow space. The inside can contains a spiral of copper tube, having a stop-cock at its upper end, and opening at its lower end into the space between the cans. The inner can is filled with alcohol, which serves as a bath for the spiral ; and liquid carbonic acid is allowed to flow from a cylinder into the spiral, where it expands and produces intense cold. Sponges filled with alcohol in the space between the cans absorb the gas. The cryogene can produce a temperature of no less than 70 degrees, that is, 70 degrees Contigrade below freezing point.

In a recent number of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* Mr. J. B. Simpson cites a case which has come under his notice, of a strongly built slate quarryman, his collar bone broken by the recoil of a rifle in shooting. He was lying at the time and resting on his elbows; the range being 600 yards. The clavicle snapped at the middle, and Mr. Simpson on investigating the matter found that instead of holding the butt well on his shoulder he rested the upper end of the butt on the most prominent part of the clavicle. The hand could be passed between the lower two-thirds of the butt and the man's chest, so that all the pressure of the recoil was concentrated on the clavicle at one point, instead of being distributed over the shoulder.

A certain class of practitioners in America remove hairs from the face by destroying the roots of the hair with electricity. Two fine needles are inserted into the skin and a current of electricity is sent from one to the other across the roots of the intervening hair. Quite recently, however, an unexpected result arose from the employment of ordinary needles in the case of a lady patient. The iron in the needles dissolved and left a series of reddish brown marks on her skin, which appear to be indelible. Electrical tattooing is not likely to prosper as an art in the United States, and the practitioner in question has been compelled to employ needles tipped with gold.

The Royal Geographical Society have announced the sixth edition of their " Hints to Travellers," and also their arrangements for giving instructions to intending travellers. These instructions include the subjects of surveying and mapping, geology, botany, and photography.

Sir W. Macgregor, by ascending Mount Yule, or Kovio, as he prefers to call it, has added much to our knowledge of the interior of new Guinea. The Kovio range is volcanic and isolated from the main chain, of which Mount Owen Stanley is the culmination. The Kovio range is under 11,000ft, high and is wooded to the very summit. Native tracks lead through the forest to the top of Mount Yule, on the south-west, front of which there is a magnificent series of cascades, having a height of 4,000ft. in all. A new river and a new lake were also discovered ; but the animal life of the region was far from abundant.

The survey of the Canon of the Colorado which we announced some time ago has now been completed, and Mr. R. B. Stanton has given a full account of it in the American *Engineering News*. In spite of the great depths of the canon and the cliffs of sandstone, marble, and granite composing it, a railway can, in his opinion, be built through it without much tunnelling, thus opening up some of the grandest scenery of the world. In many places the canon expands into wide valleys, and even where it narrows there are terraces along the sides like the " parallel roads " of Glen Roy in Scotland, which seems designed by nature for track and rail. The tributaries which enter the canon literally are as a rule small and can be easily bridged. The distance of 1,019 miles through the canon districts will only comprise 20 miles of tunnelling and 99 miles of granite cutting.

The Munich Poeller Physical and Optical Institute have constructed for the Chicago Exhibition an enormous microscope, manipulated by the aid of electricity It has a magnifying power of 11,000 linear perspective, and has cost £1,750.

Mr. W. E. Selleck, of Chicago, writing to an American scientific journal, calls attention to the fact that lead pipes are sometimes pierced by insects. He also mentions that he possesses a lead bullet which he cut from the tree under which Generals Grant and Pemberton arranged for the surrender of Vicksburg, Missouri. The bullet was lodged under the bark when he found it, and was perforated with three small holes made by an insect. One of the holes contained a specimen of the insect at the time.

The line-throwing gun of Captain J. D'Arcy Irvine, R.N., to which we recently referred, has now been adapted by the inventor to throw a life-buoy to a man overboard. The buoy consists of a piece of flexible tubing which is inflated by compressed gas, and has life-line attached.

The revolver nuisance has taken a new development in France, where the weapon is now concealed in walking-sticks and the guide handles of cycles. The handle of the cane or cycle pulls off, and is then seen to be a six-chambered revolver. In some cases a dagger or a stiletto projects from the central space between the six chambers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian Steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G Sucini, sailed yesterday for China, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Hesper, 1,760 tons, Captain Geo. A. Smith, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE British s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo, and 275 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 36 chests opium, Capt French and 1 native officer as cabin and 41 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, under the command of Captain G. J. Raffin, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Jedda via Aden and Karachi, reports that she experienced from Aden to Karachi strong monsoon and high sea ; from Karachi to Bombay light monsoon and fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Drumond	1904	Harrison	A	F Muir & Co
,, Braunfels ..	1823	Parce.....	B	Glade & Co
,, King Arthur	1017	Fairweather.	C	B & P S N Co
,, H. Balckow..	63	Hughes	D	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala ..	....	.....	G	Indian Marine
SS&t.Companion	2542	Durant.....	K	K Nixon & Co
,, Talf.....	878	Hannah	P	Hajee Cassum

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Pekin	2133	Harris	1	P & O S N Co
,, Idar	2595	Hughes	2	E Bates & Co
,, R Rubattino.	3041	Mercello	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	4	F Bozzoni.
,, Cathay	1873	Symons	5	P & O S N Co
,, Newcomen....	1352	Hanson....	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Kt.of St.John	2288	Billett	10	K Nixon & Co.
,, W. Hall	2620	Buck.....	13	E Bates & Co
,, Hesper	1760	Smith	16	W&A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S. La Seyne.....1151....Schmitz .....M Maritime Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Arabia (s)	Skinner.....	Karachi.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda, July 28.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Bormida (s).....	Sucini.....	Hongkong.

The steamer Hesper, Captain Smith, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kapurthala, for Karachi.
,, Lalpoora, for Rangoon, &c.
,, Tanjore, for Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
6 City of Oxford s ....Millor.....Liverpool, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

August 6.—Steamers Golconda, Patna and Kola.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
8 Palitana s..... ..... Rangoon.
Nizam s .... Bombay.
Duke of Devonshire s. ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
8 Blanche s..... ..... Pondichery.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Albany s—3 cases hardware, R Sakerchand.
Wernoth Hall s—3 cases leather bolting, A Abdoolcader ; 2 casks earthenware, C Nanji ; 240 casks China clay, T Meolji and Co ; 5 packages earthenware, S Abdoolally ; 1 case German silver ware and 3 cases German silver sheets, A Khemchund ; 4 casks flooring tiles, Wardon and Co ; 8 cases colour, T F Bengloe.
Clan Forbes s—2 packages padlocks, E Abdoolrohman.

FROM LONDON.

Chyebassa s—2 cases toys, N Esmail.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kaiser-I-Hind s—1 hogshead brandy, M Russli and Co.
Mirzapore s—50 casks brandy, Cowasji Jehan.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—5 cases gold thread, Volkart Brothers.
La Seyne s—2 cases watches, Aung M Mirshi ; 40 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 35 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Po s—50 packages lucca oil, Bhaisett and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wernoth Hall s—66 bales gunny rags, N Gunjapal; 1,025 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 4,000 cwts jowari, A Blaschcck and Co.
Idar s—1,025 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 1,035 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 29 tons linseed oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co ; 300 cwts mussoor, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—3 cwts ramputree and 3 cases nutmegs, Mr. Lalljee ; 130 cwts gum, S Thackersey ; 26 bales hides, M. Shapoorjee and Co ; 7 bales silkwaist, Sir Cearles Forbes and Co ; 7 bales hides and skins, E. Gangjee and Co ; 5,240 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 50 cwts gum, C Nurpal ; 60 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 130 cwts gum, N Mowjee ; 25 cwts chutney, M. Poonjiajee and son ; 75 cwts gum, 1½ cwts fishmaws and 9 cwts moye teeth, M Rahim and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—600 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—6,500 cwts mowra seed and 1,293 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—12 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 200 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 425 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, N J Abram ; 22 cases opium, P and O Co ; 226 cases opium, B and P S N Co ; 124 cwts horns and 54 cwts ivory, C Ebram ; 6) chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—50 bales twist, The Union Mills, Ld ; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co ; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 53 cwts gloves, 14 cwts cadoo and 4 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 bales twist and 75 bales piecegoods, D Sassoon and Co ; 617 bales twist, and 86 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 80 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 23 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 35 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 1 bale twist and 7 bales piecegoods, Presidency Mills Co ; 80 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 6 chests opium ; C Bomonjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, The City of Bombay M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kangra s—501 bales cotton, R Luchmondas ; 200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sothna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Phillpotts, Major, Bengal, RA, on leave, from Dinapore.

AUGUST 9.

Damla, Surgn-Major, 4th Regt, H C, off sick leave, from Australia.

AUGUST 11.

Dennys, Lt, Bo, 22rd Regt, Bo I, on leave, from Kampti.
Williams, Capt, Bengal, RA, on duty, from Thapore.
Harris, Col, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Wellington.
Young, Lt, Bo, Comt, on leave, from Deolali.
Judge, Lt, Qr-Mr, Bo, 2nd York L I, off leave.

DEPARTURES.

Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd York L I, on leave.
Rogers, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on leave.
Wells-Cole, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on leave.
Clery, 2nd Lt, Bo, Attd, Marine Battn, on leave, to Poona.
Beale, Capt, 5th Bo L I, on leave, to Poona Dist.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V A.
Bombay, 12th August, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill at the Fort Head-quarters.
Thursday, at 5-15 p.m.—Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
2. The first of a course of lectures by Captain E. C. N. Smith, R. A., Gunnery Instructor at Colaba, " In the Defence of a Coast Fortress," will be given on Friday next at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters. The lecture will begin at 9-15 p.m., punctually. Every member should endeavour to attend. Dress : Officers, Mess dress, white or blue ; Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners, khaki or civilian dress.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 12th August, 1891.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 15th instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding school on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m., precisely.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

1. Copies of the " Bombay Rifle Club " Rules are now ready and may be had by applying to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Maj. &
Adjt., B V. R.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness ; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthm , Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of, Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice ; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood : as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box ; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box ; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India :
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
BRATBY HINCHLIFFE & CO
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON EC

AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING ! INVIGORATING ! REFRESHING !

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says :—" This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says :—" I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says :—" I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., says :—" I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood n Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from **CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE** and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywher
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON AND TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MADGEROLE & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

From their enormous Stock of Watches which, according to their various grades and prices, stand unrivalled in India, G. A. CHARPIE and Co. respectfully beg to recommend the following, which are most suitable and expressly made for Indian climates.

Our enormous monthly Retail Sale being sufficient proof of their superiority, it is unnecessary to submit testimonials as descriptions, as is generally done by firms. Any Officer or Railway man will testify to their excellence.

	Rs. a.
No. 72 The cheapest, reliable Timekeeper in Roberts's, Guaranteed.....	7 4 net.
No. 72 *a* The same fine finish, Roberts's, improvement	7 8 net.
No. 71 The Roberts's Keyless Watch	7 10 net.
No. 3 The cheapest Sterling Silver Keyless Watch of good quality.....	23 8
No. 3 *a* Do. superior quality	26 8
No. 6 The cheapest Sterling Silver Hunter, keyless, of good quality	26 0
No. 6 *a* Do. superior.....	29 0
No. 74 The cheapest reliable Calendar Lever Watch, keyless	23 0
No. 74 *a* Do. superior.....	25 0
No. 21 The strongest of Railway Guard's Watches in India	21 0
No. 22 Do. superior	24 0
No. 69 The Empress, highest quality, keyless Watch	12 8
No. 73 The cheapest Keyless Lever Watch.....	10 8
No. 36 The Queen, the best, strongest Army Watch	25 0
No. 38 Do. in Half-hunting case.....	28 0
No. 76 Double case, double Calendar Lever Watch, keyless	32 0

Also the Riverside Lever Time-pieces, the best in the world, from Rs. 3-4 net—Calendar alarm for Rs. 5 0 net

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOLD WATCHES.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY, 5, Church Gate Street ; 28, and Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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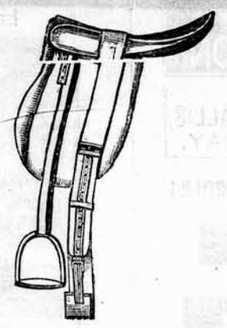

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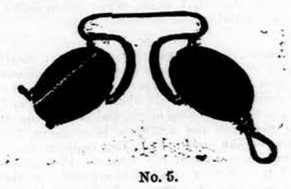

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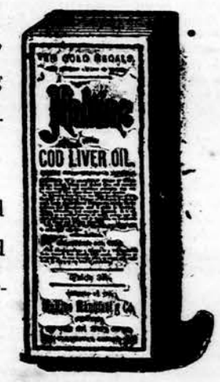

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